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SOLID FOR SOUND MONEY

STATE DEMOCRACY REPUDIATES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Cannot Support the Men Who Advocate Its Revolutionary and Un-Democratic Doctrines — Third Ticket Is Also Favored and the Organization Will Act with Others Like-Minded—What Messrs. Scott, Warner, and Others Said.

Nearly 100 members of the State Democracy assembled at the headquarters, in Twenty-third Street, last night, in response to a call sent out Tuesday by Vice Chairman Francis M. Scott. This was a large attendance, in view of the short notice. Only four Assembly districts were not represented.

The fact that Mr. Scott, who is Vice Chairman, and acting as Chairman in the absence of Mr. Fairchild, would introduce a resolution to repudiate the ticket nominated at Chicago, and the entire platform adopted, had been freely circulated, and the members went to the meeting pretty well decided as to the course they would pursue.

Although the call for the meeting stated the hour as 8:30, there were about fifty members in front of the headquarters by 8 o'clock, discussing the situation. It was too hot to go inside, and they began their debate in the open air, before the arrival of Mr. Scott.

There was all sorts of talk about what "16 to 1" really meant, and what would be the result of a bolt at this time, until 8:30, when Vice Chairman Scott appeared. Then members thronged into the hall, where the temperature was terrific.

Among those present were: Secretary Henry H. Sherman, Thomas F. Keating, Judge Maurice J. Power, John De Witt Warner, John J. Quinlon, Peter A. Walsh, R. J. Cook, John Fennelly, Michael Fennelly, Thomas Costigan, F. J. Butler, James Haltigan, L. P. Mingay, Daniel O'Connell, E. J. Kiely, O. O. Friedlaender, James R. Ely, Col. Robert G. Monroe, Edward S. Kaufman, John J. O'Connor, James O. Farrell, Edward McHugh, Henry B. Stapler, George Walton Green, and Lawrence C. Sexton.

The main business of the meeting was got at immediately. Mr. Scott resigned the chair to Mr. Thomas F. Keating, who presided throughout the session. Mr. Scott then offered his resolution repudiating and condemning the platform and the ticket of the Chicago Convention.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Scott said yesterday afternoon that the resolution he proposed offering to the State Democracy had been drawn up after conference with ex-Mayor William R. Grace and others. Mr. Grace, he said, would not take any immediate action in concert with the State Democracy, but he was very much interested, and had been consulted before the resolution was drawn.

It may be inferred, therefore, and was so understood last night by the members of the organization, that the resolution has the approval of Mr. Grace. It was learned that Mr. Scott had also consulted the standing Committee on Resolutions of the State Democracy.

The resolutions created quite a flutter among the State Democrats, although most of them had some idea as to their contents and form. They were as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate and condemn the revolutionary and undemocratic platform adopted at the late miscalled Democratic National Convention held in Chicago. It proposes to substitute for our present standard of value, which is equal to the best in the world, an unstable and depreciated standard which has been repudiated by every civilized and prosperous commercial nation, and which would put us on a monetary par with China, Mexico, and other countries where labor is notoriously underpaid; it declares against gold monometallism, and advocates legislation which must inevitably lead to silver monometallism; it advocates a monetary system which would offer an unlimited field of speculation to the capitalist, but would materially reduce the purchasing power of every dollar paid to the wage earner; which would punish honest thrift by depreciating the value of every savings bank deposit and every life insurance policy; it advocates a liberal pension policy and at the same time seeks to impair the value of every pension paid by the Government; it condemns the only method now provided by law for keeping inviolate the National credit, and favors a policy which will, in effect, result in a partial repudiation of the public debt; it disapproves of the issue of National bank notes secured by the pledge of Government bonds and suggests no substitute therefor except unlimited paper money, redeemable in a debased and fluctuating currency. It demands the re-enactment of the income-tax law recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and proposes to pack that court to obtain a reversal of that decision; it contemptuously omits all reference to the Administration of the only Democrat who for more than a generation has held the Presidential office, and whose integrity of purpose and firm determination to maintain the National honor has been recognized and acknowledged by all classes of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That in view of the Populistic and anti-Democratic character of the platform adopted at the Chicago Convention, we hold that no Democrat owes adherence to it, or is called upon to support the candidates who have consented to stand upon it.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty as good citizens, loyal to the true principles of Democracy, to repudiate the ticket nominated at Chicago.

Resolved, That we approve and commend the dignified and conservative course pursued by the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention in opposing the platform and refusing to vote for any candidates nominated thereon.

Mr. Scott spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution. He related the way in which the Chicago silverites had acted in disregard of precedent and tradition, and urged that the only course left to sound-money Democrats was to refuse to support the ticket and the platform.

John De Witt Warner advocated the adoption of the resolution, but said he was not in favor of going out of the party. He was also against supporting McKinley. He favored a third ticket.

George Walton Green, Lawrence C. Sexton, and Lawrence P. Mingay also supported the resolution.

Its adoption was opposed by E. J. Kiely, Michael Fennelly, James Haltigan, and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Kiely was very earnest. He is a silver man, and in favor of Bryan. He thinks the "Boy Orator" will be elected. He thought the delegates from New-York should have acquiesced in the action of the convention after they went into it. He said the resolution declares as undemocratic the income tax law, when Mr. Cleveland, the only Democratic President in twenty-five years, had approved the law. He wanted the matter held over for a week to allow time for deliberation.

His attack on the income tax clause of Mr. Scott's resolution resulted in its being stricken out. With this change, after an acrimonious debate of one hour and a half, the resolution was adopted. There were a half-dozen who voted against it, but upon a motion to make it unanimous, they abstained from voting.

Mr. Fennelly in his speech favoring the resolution, said: "This organization began as a bolter, and it is not surprising to see it bolt again. It has done nothing but bolt."

The following resolution was offered by John De Witt Warner.

Resolved, That we favor promptly putting into the field as candidates for President and Vice President representative Democrats on a platform of Democratic principles, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of seven to represent this organization in co-operation to that end, with others like minded with us, in this and other States.

This resolution was adopted. Mr. Scott, as Chairman, will appoint the committee at once.

It was decided that the Executive Committee of the State Democracy shall hold two meetings monthly, beginning with August, on the first and third Wednesdays.

Three Lives Lost in a Fire.

BOSTON, July 15.—Two persons were burned to death and another will probably die, as the result of a fire to-night in a tenement house on Lehigh Street. The dead are Daniel Driscoll, aged about sixty, and his wife, Margaret, aged fifty years. Mrs. Margaret Hogan, a widow, sixty years of age, was fatally burned.

ROBBERY ON ST. LOUIS.

Diamond Jewelry Worth $2,500 Accidentally Recovered.

There is reason to believe that one of the passengers on the American Liner St. Louis, which left her dock at the foot of Fulton Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, is mourning the loss of valuable jewelry. The jewelry in the possession of the police was recovered in an accidental manner.

About one hour after the St. Louis sailed a broad-shouldered man in a blue jumper entered the pawnshop of Louis Simon, at 185 Varick Street. He displayed a 2¼ carat diamond earring, which he said he would like to pawn. The pawnbroker considered that the diamond and the man's attire were not in keeping. He refused to accept the earring, and did not hesitate to express his suspicions as to how his customer came by it.

The man was leaving the place with the diamond in his hand just as Detectives Frazee and Jackson of the Macdougal Street Precinct chanced to pass by on the other side of the street. The pawnbroker motioned to the detectives, and pointed to the man. The detectives crossed over and placed the man under arrest. He still had the diamond in his hand.

"Where did you get this?" one of the detectives asked.

"He gave it to me," answered the prisoner, pointing to a man looking like a sailor, who stood on the corner of Greenwich and Clarkson Streets. One of the detectives started for the on-looker, who took to his heels, but was caught after a short chase. The detectives searched him and found diamond jewelry, which included one gold bracelet with gold balls set with diamonds, sapphires, and rubies; one butterfly breast-pin studded with a diamond daisy shaped with thirty-four diamonds; one breastpin, violet-shaped, with one diamond, and a mate of the earring which the other man had tried to pawn. There was also $12.75.

The prisoners were taken to the Macdougal Street Station, where the man who had the jewelry described himself as William Doyle, a sailor, twenty-one years old, of 56 Leroy Street. The other prisoner said his name was Joseph Flynn and that he lived at 500 Ferry Street, Brooklyn. The diamonds found in Doyle's possession were in a pasteboard box, upon which was the firm name of Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers, Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. The small pasteboard cover of another box marked "Tiffany" was also found in his possession.

Doyle said he was standing near the American Line pier shortly before the St. Louis sailed, when a well-dressed man addressed him and gave him the package of diamonds, telling him to go and get some money on them. He could not give a clear description of the alleged stranger, nor tell how it was that they became separated. He said that instead of going into the pawnshop himself he had asked Flynn to go.

The police are inclined to believe that at least one of the men stole the diamonds from the St. Louis. They learned, they say, the men were working on the steamship, and believe they managed to gain access to a stateroom where the diamonds were carelessly laid, or else took them from a broken package. The value of the jewels is estimated at about $2,500.

The detectives took the prisoners to the Jefferson Market Police Court esterday afternoon and had them remanded until the case could be investigated further. The diamonds were sent to Black, Starr & Frost's establishment to see if the owner or purchaser could be traced. The diamond earring which Flynn offered to the pawnbroker is valued at $150. All Flynn asked upon it was $2.

It was said last night by a representative of Black, Starr & Frost that it would take several days to look through the books and identify the owner of the jewelry.

CRUSHED BY AN ICE WAGON.

Little Mary Gardella Had Just Left a North River Free Bath.

There was a sad scene in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday, when Mary Gardella, ten years old, died, in the presence of her mother and sister, with whom she had been talking in the best of health and spirits only three hours before. The grief-stricken mother fell fainting to the floor when her child died. She was kindly cared for and sent to her home in a coach.

Mary and her sister Maggie, twelve years old, left their home at 8 Baxter Street yesterday afternoon to go to the free bath, near Pier 21 North River. After their bath Mary finished dressing first and tripped lightly up the gangplank to the bulkhead, intending to wait there for her sister. Several ice wagons were at a near-by platform loading up, and as the child saw a piece of ice on the ground near the platform she ran to pick it up.

John Brown of 327 West Twenty-fifth Street, who drives for M. Hourigan of 98 Vesey Street, was just backing up his empty ice wagon, and neither he nor the child saw her danger. Suddenly a piercing scream was heard, and the policeman who is detailed at the bathhouse ran to the scene.

When he got there other hands had lifted the crushed and bleeding form of the little girl to the platform. She was crying piteously for her "mamma." Her ribs had been crushed in between the rear end of the wagon and the heavy oaken platform.

A policeman ran as fast as possible to Hudson Street Hospital and Surgeon Brown was soon on the scene with an ambulance. Mary was taken to the hospital and word sent to her parents.

She cried and called for her mother until the latter arrived. She was conscious when her mother arrived, but died soon after.

Brown was arrested and locked up in the Leonard Street Station. He was overcome with grief, and said that he did not knew the child was near his wagon until he heard her scream.

The little girl's father keeps a saloon at 8 Baxter Street.

Crushed Between Barge and Dock.

Thomas Hand of Long Island City was taken to St. John's Hospital last night suffering from injuries received while on the excursion of the Star Athletic Club of that place yesterday. When the excursion boats reached Washington Park, on the Hudson, Hand, in attempting to jump from a barge to the dock, was caught between the rail and the stringpiece and was badly crushed. He was cared for by a doctor among the excursionists, and when the boats returned to Long Island City an ambulance was summoned and Hand was removed to the hospital. There it was said he was injured internally and was in a dangerous condition.

Creditors Can Use Postal Cards.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The right of the creditor to use a postal card in making a statement of indebtedness came up before United States Commissioner Foote, and was upheld. The complainant was George W. Cooley of Kansas City, and the parties complained of were Brown Brothers, a New-York firm. Thomas A. Millchrist made a strong fight in behalf of the New-York firm, and Assistant District Attorney Rosenthal, on behalf of the Government, said he would not insist on the Commissioner holding the defendants for the Grand Jury.

Caught Stealing Pigeons.

Jacob Boeckel of 43 East Thirteenth Street owns fancy pigeons, and has been missing them of late. He reported the matter to the police frequently, but last night was on watch himself. He caught two boys in his dove cote, and managed to capture one, who had a valuable fantail carrier pigeon under his coat. He took the fellow to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he gave his name as John Norton, thirteen years old, of 401 First Avenue. The boy said he and two companions had been hired by older persons to steal the pigeons. The lad was turned over to the Gerry society.

Secretary Lamont's Studies.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Lamont, who has spent the past few days investigating the works at Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook, will return to Washington to-morrow. As a result of the Secretary's study of war problems on the ground, he is expected to issue a statement on fortifications the latter part of this week.

James Dennan Killed by a Fall.

James Dennan, a retired architect, of 130 Twelfth Street, Long Island City, fell from a rear window of the third story of his home at 8 o'clock last night. He was removed to St. John's Hospital, where he died shortly after being admitted. He was seventy years old.

"BEARS" RAID THE STOCKS

EAGER DISPOSITION AT EXCHANGE TO SELL SECURITIES.

General Feeling of Uneasiness Since the Chicago Convention, Coupled with the Announcement of Mr. Vanderbilt's Illness, Affords Opportunity to Hammer the Prices—Some of the Stocks That Suffered —More Withdrawals of Gold.

There was an uncommonly eager disposition to sell stocks manifested in the Stock Exchange yesterday morning. The news of Mr. Vanderbilt's prostration, coupled with the general feeling of uneasiness that has prevailed among capitalists and security holders since the Chicago Convention, gave the professional bears a rare opportunity, which they promptly embraced.

In the opening hour of business on the floor of the Exchange stocks were raided almost to the verge of a panic.

The quoted prices of the most substantial and conservative securities on the list were unable to withstand the impetuous offers to sell stocks that came from scores of brokers. For a while it appeared as if every man on the floor was trying to sell something. High-priced but inactive stocks were hawked about in small lots, in the face of a falling market, until values dropped 6, 7, and 8 points. Of course, there was no actual significance in the rapid decline of such stocks as Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Lake Shore, and Jersey Central, but the market was under depressed conditions, and everything sold down.

There were indications that much of the bona fide selling of securities was promptted from Chicago. Reports have been current within the last few days that Western holders of railroad and industrial securities were disposed to liquidate in view of the threatened possibilities of a free-silver victory at the November election.

The total sales of stocks in the Exchange during the day aggregated 378,185 shares, of which 67,655 shares were Sugar Refining certificates, 52,950 shares of St. Paul, 41,500 shares of American Tobacco, 25,820 shares of Burlington and Quincy, 16,755 shares Louisville and Nashville, 11,390 shares Rock Island, 18,210 shares Chicago Gas, 16,950 shares United States Leather preferred, 10,000 shares Western Union, and 24,000 silver bullion certificates.

The greatest net decline was in Lackawanna, which went down 7¼ on sales of only 930 shares. Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Union Gas shares each declined 6 points on very small transactions. New-York and New-England receded 6½ per cent. on a single sale of 100 shares. Erie second preferred was forced down 3¾ on sales of 200 shares. American Sugar, which was heavily dealt in, closed 2½ lower, St. Paul 1⅝, Jersey Central 3¼, Rock Island 3¼ lower, and American Tobacco just a point lower.

Jersey Central was mercilessly hammered for a while, and the price receded 4½ on transactions aggregating 4,274 shares. Lake Shore dropped 2¾ on sales amounting to only 1,185 shares. There was a very slight rally toward the close of the day, which served to allay the panicky feeling, but failed to reassure many timorous security holders, who hurried to the leading brokers' offices for information.

Another depressing influence in money circles is the continued withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury for shipment abroad and for hoarding at home. The total withdrawal yesterday amounted to $1,184,000, of which $800,000 will be shipped to Europe to-day. Lazard Frères will send $900,000 and L. Von Hoffman will send $300,000. The remaining $284,000 will be retained here by banks and individuals.

Fears were expressed yesterday that a much larger amount of gold than usual would be sent to Europe on the Saturday's ships. The activity of the Treasury Department in causing gold to be shipped to the Sub-Treasury here from other Government depositories, is regarded with much favor by the New-York bankers.

There is a very pronounced disposition in Wall Street and vicinity against the drawing out of gold for the purpose of hoarding. Zimmerman & Forshay, the bullion brokers, who have been supplying customers with gold in sums of $10,000, $15,000, and $20,000 on a small commission, announced yesterday that they did not propose to encourage the hoarding of the precious metal, and hereafter they would feel obliged to decline to supply demands for small amounts of gold unless they were satisfied that their customers required the gold for legitimate business uses.

THOMAS W. STOREY IS MISSING.

Reddin & Thomas's Bookkeeper and "The Booth's" Treasurer.

Thomas W. Storey, twenty-four years old, who lived with his parents at 595 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, and associated with Sheriff Buttling and Coroner Coombs, has been missing since July 8, but the fact was only ascertained yesterday. His parents and friends have endeavored to keep the matter quiet.

Storey was the trusted bookkeeper for Reddin & Thomas, real estate brokers at 74 Broadway. He was also the Treasurer of the Booth Dramatic Society, and was a sprinter and one of the most fleet-footed members of the Prospect Harriers.

Storey dressed neatly, always appeared to have plenty of money to spend, and always "kept his end up," even with the more wealthy men with whom he associated.

Reddin & Thomas received word from the Manufacturers' National Bank July 7 that their account was lower than it had been for some time. Storey asked for an explanation, and the members of the firm asked their bookkeeper how this could be. He said there must be some mistake, and that he would go over the books.

The next morning, the 8th, he was present, and during the morning the firm engaged an expert bookkeeper to go over the books, not for a moment thinking they were not correct. Storey put on his coat and said that he was going into the bank for a minute and left the store. Since then he has not been seen by the firm.

While the members of the firm would not say that their bookkeeper had defaulted, last night they let it be inferred that the man had left and that they were between $3,000 and $5,000 poorer than they had believed they were.

It is said that the police are looking for Storey and that a warrant has been issued for his arrest. But the police refused to discuss the case last night.

Storey was one of the best-known young men about town. He was frequently to be seen in Sheriff Buttling's company and liked to have his friends know that he and the Sheriff were friendly. It was said last night that Coroner Coombs at one time promised to give him a twelve-hundred-dollar-a-year place in his office.

His parents are well known on the Hill, and much sympathy is expressed for them by the real estate firm.

Considered Canal Men's Complaint.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, and consideration was given to the petitions of the canal boatmen asking for aid in procuring relief from the alleged excessive elevator charges and railway discrimination in rates. Considerable sympathy is felt for the canal men in this matter. Their petition was referred to the Canal Committee of the Exchange.

Why Miss Novelle Is Angry.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 15.—Miss Sidna Norvelle, who lives at the Mount Vernon Hotel, and practices vocal music, yesterday received a petition signed, apparently, by a large number of prominent residents of the village, asking her not to sing any more. Miss Norvelle was very angry, and said she would sue somebody. On investigation the signatures to the petition proved to have been forged.

GREATER NEW-YORK'S CHARTER

Work That Has Been Done on It by Mr. De Witt and Mr. Dean.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 15.—William C. De Witt of Brooklyn and David J. Dean, First Assistant Corporation Counsel of New-York, who were appointed by the Greater New-York Commission to draft a Greater New-York charter, are now hard at work on that important matter at the Long Beach Hotel. They are being assisted by two clerks and two stenographers.

Mr. De Witt to-day, in answer to a query as to how far the draft had been completed, said:

"The first section, which relates to the boundary line and subdivision, or boroughs, of Greater New-York, has been laid over until a map of the new city shall have been received from the State Engineer and the State Surveyor.

"Section 2, which relates to the legislative department of the city, was drawn up by Mr. De Witt to-day. It makes the legislative department consist of a City Council composed of two members, to be chosen by what will be known as the Borough Boards of the city, of which there will be nine. Each Borough Board will consist of a small number of men elected for the purpose of taking care of local business.

"The other branch of the legislative department will be a House of Aldermen, consisting of one Alderman from each Assembly district in Greater New-York. Each resolution will be required to be introduced in either house, and will be introduced in the form of a bill. A resolution shall contain but one subject, and when introduced will be published in the corporation newspapers; no bill to be put in line for passage until considered by a committee of either house. Bills may be introduced in either house. It is intended to have the method closely resemble that of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"It will require a three-fourths vote to pass any bill expending money."

Mr. De Witt and Mr. Dean were at work to-day defining the powers of the joint legislative body of the city, compiling them and picking out the strong points from the present charters of New-York, Brooklyn, and St. Louis.

Mr. De Witt said the borough system, of which so much has been said, is devised for the purpose of allowing the different boroughs home rule, and is not intended to divide the city as a whole. It merely creates local boards that shall have supervision over local improvements, the boroughs having no power except as to local improvements, as all business relating to the City Government proper is to be under the joint supervision of the legislative bodies spoken of above.

He said the Sub-Committee on Draft will print each chapter of the charter when completed, and send a copy to each member of the Greater New-York Commission, with such annotation and comment as the sub-committee deems proper, and such explanations as will enable the Commissioners, when they meet in the Fall, to have a clear insight into the charter as drafted, and permit them to thoroughly understand it. The commission will then be able to go ahead and facilitate matters.

In addition, copies of each chapter of the charter, as soon as completed, will also be given to the press and public, so that they, too, may become thoroughly acquainted with what is being done.

THREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Work of a Severe Electric Storm at Asbury Park, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—An unusually severe electrical storm passed over this section about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and did considerable damage. The large flagpole on the beach at the foot of First Avenue, in front of the Coleman House, on which floated the "Peace-on-earth-good-will-toward-men" banner for the last twenty-five years, was shattered by an electric bolt. The topmast was split into a thousand pieces, and part of it was carried out into the ocean beyond the fishing pier. The lightning came down the pole as far as the crosstrees, and then jumped to sea.

At the base of the pole is a small pavilion. During the storm Mrs. Losie, Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Darrell of Westfield, N. J., and Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith of Long Island sought shelter in the retreat. Mrs. Losie and Miss Smith received a part of the shock, and were rendered unconscious. Mrs. Smith, not being completely overcome, ran to the Asbury Avenue Pavilion, which was crowded with frightened people, and told what had happened. Several persons hurried to the assistance of Mrs. Losie and Miss Smith, and they were removed to the Emergency Hospital. There, Dr. Warren administered restoratives, and they speedily regained consciousness.

Dr. Warren found that Miss Smith's right arm and leg were affected by the shock, and a large blue spot formed on the top of her foot. Mrs. Losie's back was burned by the electric fluid, and Mrs. Smith was also slightly injured.

The Cyclorama Building was damaged, and lightning also struck the cottage of Sherman B. Oviatt, on Lake Avenue. No one was injured, however. The storm lasted half an hour.

EIGHT HUNDRED DRINKING CLUBS.

Social Organizations Incorporated Since the Raines Law.

ALBANY, July 15.—Senator Raines's special committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the workings of the Raines liquor-tax law held its first meeting to-day in this city at The Tub. The committee is to report to the next Legislature, that its members may have accurate information so as to make such amendments to the Raines law as experience may show to be desirable.

The committee will investigate as to the practical workings of the law in regard to its administrations, its effect in reducing or increasing the consumption of liquor, of increasing or decreasing criminal offenses, of reducing or increasing taxation in the several municipalities of the State, the cost of administering the law, and such other matters as may be deemed of importance.

The members of the committee present were Senators Raines of Canandaigua, Nussbaum of Albany, and Ford and Foley of New-York City. Senator Higgins of Olean, the other member of the committee, is in Europe.

The committee will meet again to-morrow morning, and will first collect the statistics regarding the operation of the new law, Senator Ford taking care of New-York and Brooklyn and Senator Raines of the rest of the State.

The large rate of increase in the incorporation of social clubs with the Secretary of State since the advent of the Raines law will also be considered by the committee. The number of such clubs incorporated from May 1 to July 13 was 834, as compared with 134 during the same period last year, an increase this year of 700 social clubs.

Killed an Engineer and a Fireman.

QUINCY, Ill., July 15.—A switch engine manned by William Vansteinberg, engineer, and Frederick Smith, fireman, was returning to the city from Rubanks on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy this morning at a fast rate of speed. At the Sand Cut, where the road makes a sharp curve, the switch engine dashed into the engine of a freight train. Both engines were totally demolished, and Engineer Frederick Harmer, aged sixty, of the freight train, was killed at his post, and Frank Abbey, his fireman, died at the hospital here while being placed on the operating table. Fireman Smith will also die. Both arms and legs are badly crushed, and his left foot is off at the ankle. Vansteinberg was also seriously injured, but will recover.

Working on the Colorado.

The Merritt Wrecking Company continued its work yesterday on the Mallory Line steamship Colorado, which was beached on the west bank in the lower bay on Tuesday after a hole was broken in her side from collision with a dirt scow. It was said that the work of covering the hole and pumping the water out of the vessel would probably consume another day, when she will be towed to the city for the discharge of her cargo, after which she will be laid up for repairs.

HIS PHYSICIANS HOPEFUL

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, SR., WILL GET WELL, SAYS DR. McLANE.

But His Recovery from the Stroke of Paralysis May Be Somewhat Slow —Attacked in His Home Office While Telling Dr. Draper that He Was All Right—He Had Just Come to Town to Remove His Son to Newport—His Life One of Work.

The four or five doctors who are in attendance on Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., who was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday, take a hopeful view of his case.

Dr. James W. McLane of 51 West Thirty-eighth Street, at the request of the family represents all the physicians in answering inquiries. The others are silent. Dr. McLane said yesterday that Mr. Vanderbilt would get well.

"He has had a stroke of paralysis," said the doctor, "that affects only his right side. He now suffers from a sluggishness of the blood, called arterial tension. There is nothing in the case that suggests a fatal termination. In fact, he is sure to get well unless new complications set in. Rest, freedom from worry, and nursing will make him well. The recovery may be somewhat slow."

At midnight the attendant at the Vanderbilt house said that Mr. Vanderbilt was resting easily, and that Dr. Janeway, who was with him, had instructed him to say to all callers that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was satisfactory.

Dr. McLane was in Mr. Vanderbilt's house all of Tuesday night. He occupied a room adjoining that of the sick man, and occasionally went in to see him. Two nurses were in attendance all the time.

"Mr. Vanderbilt slept five hours Tuesday night," said Dr. McLane, "and when not sleeping he was conscious."

H. Walter Webb said: "The doctors—I mean Drs. McLane, Delafield, and Janeway—prescribe absolute quiet for Mr. Vanderbilt. He is conscious and could talk, but they will not permit him to do so. He will get well, I am informed. The process will be a slow one."

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, and H. McK. Twombly were at Mr. Vanderbilt's residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street Tuesday night and part of yesterday, but they did not see him. Messages were sent on Tuesday to members of the family out of town, telling them of Mr. Vanderbilt's illness. Telegrams were dispatched to them yesterday, saying that his condition was such as to cause no alarm, and that he would probably recover. The Duchess of Marlborough and Chauncey M. Depew, who is at the Savoy Hotel in London, were notified by cable.

Mr. Depew was not asked to return. He is expected to come home, however, at once. His lifelong friendship with Mr. Vanderbilt and the business perplexities that will follow the illness are reasons for his immediate return.

Mr. Vanderbilt arrived in the city at 7 o'clock A. M. Tuesday. His private car had been attached to a regular train at Wickford Junction, near Newport, R. I., Monday night. Since Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has been sick with rheumatism, either his father or his mother has staid with him. They have taken turn about. The first week in July Mr. Vanderbilt, Sr., was in town and Mrs. Vanderbilt was at the Breakers, Newport. Mr. Vanderbilt went to Newport a week ago last Wednesday, and his wife staid with young Cornelius. They expected to remove him to the Breakers yesterday, and the father came here for that purpose.

Mr. Vanderbilt breakfasted at his home between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and then went to his office, on the ground floor, at the right of the Fifty-seventh Street entrance of the house.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was sitting with her husband in the office at noon. Dr. William H. Draper, who attends Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had just come down stairs.

"How is he to-doy, doctor?" inquired Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Better—getting along very well," replied Dr. Draper.

He turned to go, and as he did so he glanced at Mr. Vanderbilt. "You are not well yourself, are you?" he said.

"Oh, yes; I am all right," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

"You look queer," replied the doctor, and as he spoke Mr. Vanderbilt fell over on one arm of the chair in which he sat.

Dr. Draper raised him up. He was insensible. Ordinary restoratives were applied without arousing him to consciousness. He was carried up stairs to a large bedroom on the second floor of the Fifty-seventh Street end of the house.

Dr. Draper sent for Dr. McLane, and he called in Dr. Janeway and Dr. Delafield. They agreed that Mr. Vanderbilt had been stricken with paralysis.

After some hours Mr. Vanderbilt recovered consciousness, and the doctors became hopeful of saving his life. This hopefulness became confidence and even complete assurance in its expression to inquiring acquaintances and reporters.

It was Mrs. Vanderbilt's wish that her husband's illness be kept from the public if possible. Dr. McLane said that the patient must be in quietness; that he could not endure the noise of vehicles on the pavements. A permit was obtained from the Department of Public Works to cover the streets about the house with tanbark. The tanbark was placed two or three inches deep for two blocks on Fifth Avenue and half the long block on Fifty-seventh Street. The strewing of tanbark on the streets was the first intimation to the public that Mr. Vanderbilt was sick.

Mr. Vanderbilt has not taken regular exercise for five years. He never did take much, but about eight years ago, he took to horseback riding, and kept it up rather steadily for a year or two. His trips became further and further apart, and finally ceased.

"I have not been on a horse for five years," he remarked to Dr. W. Seward Webb a few weeks ago. It has been Mr. Vanderbilt's habit not to walk further than from his office in the Grand Central Station in Forty-second Street to his house in Fifth Avenue. When he has had to go only four or five blocks in any other direction he has ordered his carriage. He has always been averse to physical exertion of any kind. His constitution has never been strong, nor has it ever been developed by systematic training or bodily work.

"I feel tired almost all the time," he said to an acquaintance who remarked ten days ago that he ought to take a vacation. "But I would rather be in New-York, where I can look in at the office, than in the country."

Mr. Vanderbilt has been particularly attentive to work this Summer.

The life he has led has been a house and office life without any indulgence. He is a light eater, has never smoked, and only occasionally takes a glass of claret. Dr. McLane had warned him that he was in danger of a breakdown from overwork.

The marriage of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson, which was postponed on account of the young man's illness, will no doubt be still further postponed. Besides this engagement, which has been a cause of intense worry to him, Mr. Vanderbilt has had other causes of mental strain in the last two years. His eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, died in 1804 while a student at Yale. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., married hard by prevent the separation of William K. Vanderbilt and his wife, and the divorce proceedings hurt him deeply.

Two Girls Strangled in a Game.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—A young man named Beltart was herding cattle near Marshall Tuesday, and his two sisters and a niece named Dunnholland went out where he was. He suggested some sort of a game, and tied the girls with a rope, one end of which was tied to the saddle on his pony. A volley of laughter scared the pony, which ran away and choken to death Miss Dunnholland and one of the Beltart girls. The other may recover from the injuries inflicted.

Dr. D. A. Harrison Elected.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 15.—At the charter election here to-day for a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Edward Bleecker, Dr. D. A. Harrison received 387 votes; R. S. Munson received 208 votes.

KILLED BY A BURSTING FOUNTAIN.

Fatal Accident in Matthews's Soda-Water Works.

A soda fountain that was being filled in the soda water works of John Matthews, 331 to 337 East Twenty-sixth Street, about 7 o'clock last evening, exploded. John Cullen, twenty-seven years old, of 301 East Thirty-third Street, was struck by the fragments and so injured that he died in Bellevue Hospital. Michael New, twenty-eight years old, of 336 West Forty-fourth Street, had his right hand arm badly injured.

Policeman Dolan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who was near, sent a hurry call for an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, only a block away, which was quickly responded to.

Cullen, it was found, had received a compound depressed fracture of the skull and a cut in the abdomen. He was removed to Ward 2, and the operation of trephining performed as the only hope of saving his life. Cullen died just as the doctors finished, without having regained consciousness.

New was able to walk to the hospital. His wounds were not serious, and after having had them dressed, he went home.

At the soda works no one could tell exactly how the accident happened. The fountains are filled by a patent process invented by the firm. There are two long pipes in the room, one attached to the tank of filtered water and the other to the gas cylinder. To these pipes are attached from twenty-five to thirty fountains, so that the gas and water enter at the same time. When filled, there is an automatic shut-off. The fountains are charged under a pressure of 150 pounds, but, as they are tested to a pressure of 500 pounds, little attention is paid to them.

ORDERED DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG.

Los Angeles Police Threatened the Vice Consul July 4.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 15.—At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday a sensational communication from J. W. White Mortimer, the British Vice Consul in this city, was made public.

Mr. Mortimer complains that on the morning of July 4 three officers of the police force, accompanied by a number of other persons, called at his office and demanded that he either haul down the British flag or hoist the Star and Stripes beside it. Mr. Mortimer declined to comply with their request, whereupon they threatened to forcibly tear down the flag, intimating that should he prevent their doing so a riot would surely follow when the procession reached the Consulate.

Mr. Mortimer remained firm, and the officers withdrew and threatened to report the matter to the Chief of Police. This official states that the officers acted wholly without his authority or knowledge, and their behavior was the most flagrant display of ignorance he ever heard of.

The offending policemen were promptly suspended, and ordered to appear before the board at its next meeting and show cause why they should not be dismissed.

TRAMPS CAPTURE A MAIL TRAIN.

Wild Fight Between a Band of Vagrants and the Crew.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 15.—The Chicago through mail, on the Illinois Central, due here at 8:30 P. M., was taken possession of by tramps between Fort Dodge and Le Mars last night.

The train crew endeavored to drive them off. Twenty of the vagrants, armed with clubs and coupling pins, assaulted the trainmen, severely injuring Baggageman Williams by a blow in the face, and forcing a newsboy to hide for his life, as three of the vagrants, whom he had hurt, swore to kill him if he could be found.

Desperate fights between the train men and tramps took place at Remsen and Oyens, and not until Le Mars was reached and the aid of the local officers was secured were they routed.

DIED ON A FALL RIVER BOAT.

Mrs. D. N. Elliott's Lifeless Body Found in a Stateroom.

Mrs. D. N. Elliott of 1,228 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was found dead in her stateroom, No. 287, on the steamer Plymouth, of the Fall River Line, last night, just before the boat was to start for Fall River.

Mrs. Elliott was about sixty-five years old, and was identified by a postal card which she had sent to the company several days ago, engaging a stateroom.

The body was sent to the Morgue, and a message was sent to her home.

Denied Postal Privileges.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Postmaster General Wilson has denied the privileges of the mails to O. Rothschild's Sons' Company and Leo & Co., 747 Broadway, and Harris & Co. and Clark & Co., 101 Fourth Avenue, New-York; L. J. Saxon, West Sumpter, Mich.; the Louisiana Debenture Company, Leonard Robin, President; John Behrend, Vice President, and W. T. Wall, Secretary and Treasurer, of New-Orleans, and F. M. Smith of Marion, Ala., for conducting lotteries and other violations of the postal laws.

The Manitoba School Question.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 15.—A commission to investigate the Manitoba school question will be appointed within the next few days. It is understood that assurances to this effect have been given to high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in this section of the country. It is expected that Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir H. G. Joly will be two of the Commissioners.

Thirty-five Thousand Illegal Divorces

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 15.—The Kansas Court of Appeals, all the Judges concurring, has declared ineffective the law under which divorces have been granted in this State for twenty-five years. It is estimated that from 35,000 to 50,000 divorces are affected. The decision also affects property rights and the custody of children.

The Colombia's Passengers Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The tug Active arrived shortly after 1 o'clock this morning with the passengers of the Pacific Mail steamship Colombia, which grounded off Pigeon Point lighthouse yesterday morning. No lives were lost and no panic among the passengers res

to stand with Republicans for the general welfare in this emergency, with the certainty that in this way alone can they do justice to themselves, their party, and their country.

LEADERS NOT READY TO TALK.

Messrs. Hill and Whitney May Have Something to Say Later.

The leaders of the New-York sound-money delegates who fought against the debasement of Democracy in Chicago were not ready yesterday to announce their campaign policy. It may be several days before they are ready to do so. Possibly they will wait until after the Populist Convention in St. Louis next week. Possibly also statements on the situation will be issued by ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Senator David B. Hill, and others within the next day or two.

The conference which was held at Mr. Whitney's house, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Tuesday night, and which was participated in by Mr. Whitney, Senator Hill, Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, and James W. Hinkley, did not result in any address to the public or to the Democrats of the State, as many thought it would. Doubtless the whole situation was discussed as carefully as time would permit. The demand of the Illinois Democrats for a third ticket was talked of.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont was a visitor at Mr. Whitney's house Tuesday night, and it is said that he participated in the conference. Mr. Whitney said yesterday morning that there was nothing as yet to say for publication. There was no formal continuation of the conference yesterday. Mr. Whitney attended to some private business during the early part of the day, and in the afternoon left for his Long Island residence. He may return to-day or to-morrow.

Senator Hill spent a short time yesterday forenoon at the Murray Hill Hotel with James W. Hinkley, and later left for the Hotel Normandie. Senator Hill told the reporters that there was nothing that he could say for publication at this time. He intimated very plainly that there was a very good chance that he would have something to say soon. He took the 3:45 P. M. boat for Normandie-by-the-Sea, where he will spend most of the next few weeks, coming to this city from time to time.

Secretary Lamont, it is said, will spend some time at Long Branch. William F. Harrity and family are to spend the Summer near there, and Senator Gray of Delaware will soon take up his residence at the Branch, so there will be quite a colony of Democrats on the Jersey coast.

Chairman Hinkley will spend much of his time at Normandie-by-the-Sea. Mr. Hinkley and Senator Hill yesterday discussed the proper date for the Democratic State Convention, and Mr. Hinkley said that the convention would probably be called by the State Committee to meet at Saratoga Sept. 9. The date for the meeting of the State Committee has not yet been fixed. Mr. Hinkley said he thought the meeting would be called in a week or two.

Senator Gorman declared yesterday that he had not attended any conference at Mr. Whitney's house Tuesday night. Senator Gorman is for the Democratic-Populistic ticket.

The Tammany leaders are almost unanimous in their opinion that silver has a big hold on their followers. They are going to ratify this ticket of the Populists. There can no longer be any doubt about it.

The question as to what the policy of Tammany would be was put squarely to John C. Sheehan, the executive head of the organization, yesterday. He did not seek to evade or dodge it. He said:

"Tammany will indorse the ticket nominated at Chicago. There is nothing else that we can do. The Executive Committee will meet probably next week and take definite action on the subject."

Further than this Mr. Sheehan did not care to talk. It is evident that he has consulted with almost all the district leaders, and they in their turn have consulted with their followers as far as they could.

Tammany is fearful that if it bolted the ticket it might lose its organization. The leaders, for some unexpected reason, believe that they will stand a better show of winning the Mayoralty contest in 1897 if they swallow the free-silver craze this year.

There are plenty of men in Tammany who believe that this is just the way to lose the Mayoralty in 1897. They also are of the opinion that any declaration whatever on the part of Tammany should be postponed for weeks.

If it should turn out that there is any truth whatever in the stories that Bryan has acted with the A. P. A., Tammany will find itself in a very unenviable position with its own people if it indorses him.

No meeting of the Manhattan Club has as yet been called to take action on the Chicago ticket. Frederic R. Coudert, President of the club, said yesterday:

"We generally like to express ourselves on such matters. The Manhattan is a partisan club. Many of its members have already given their views on this ticket individually. After the Populists hold their convention in St. Louis, the Manhattan Club may have something to say."

A WORD TO RAILROAD MEN.

President Fowler Points Out the Effect of Free Silver Coinage.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, yesterday prepared the following plain statement of the silver question as it is bound to affect the railroad wage earner. He said he hoped that it would reach not only the ears of the employes of his own road, but the employes of every other road in the country. President Fowler is conspicuously a fair man in his dealings with subordinates. The statement is as follows:

"If the silver dollar is worth to-day about 52 cents in gold, the free and unlimited coinage of silver would, almost immediately, result in a quotation for gold approximating 200. With a considerable premium on gold, a glance through 'Poor's Manual' will convince any one that three-quarters of the railways of this country would either be obliged to default in the payment of interest on bonds or repudiate the payment of such interest—in gold. Either course would mean ultimate bankruptcy and ruin. By far the largest number of security holders are people of moderate means, widows and orphans, who hold four or five thousand dollars of such securities, and wage earners, who have invested the savings of years in a single bond. Banking institutions and life insurance and trust companies are perhaps the largest holders of first-class gold bonds. Such fiduciary corporations again represent thousands of persons, who, in one way or another, are dependent upon the absolute solvency and ability of these institutions to meet promptly all proper demands upon them.

"The wage earners, too, (and the railway corporations of this country employ hundreds of thousands of men,) are, or should be, vitally concerned in the outcome of this momentous issue. The enforcement of silver money upon railroad corporations, which are obliged (so long as they can) to meet a large proportion of their fixed charges in gold, would mean that wages must be reduced, and expenses curtailed in all directions—that every obligation not expressly payable in gold should be paid in silver, including wages—and in the struggle for existence the burden would fall most heavily upon the small and needy investor and the wage earner. There are no more courageous, intelligent, or respectable men in the country than those in service in the operating branch of our railroads.

"During the ten years that I have been President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company I have never interfered with or attempted in any manner to control the political preferences of a single one of our employes. I would resent any attempt to control my individual action or interference with my private rights. But at this time the situation demands that all of us who are employes of the Ontario and Western Company—from the highest to the lowest—should stand loyally by those whom we represent and serve. I shall, therefore, do what I properly may do to place the present issues, as I see them, and on the outcome of which depends the welfare and future of this company, squarely before all of those who, like myself, are employed by it. I hope that we may in November next be of one mind—not present a single break in our ranks from New-York to Oswego.

"Above this little company's present and future, there is a much higher duty, an obligation we all owe to our common country. We must do what we can, every one of us, to protect our country's credit and the National honor of the land we live in and love. This duty is, it seems to me, a solemn trust and we can only discharge the obligation by laying aside all other considerations and preferences, and by voting ourselves, and doing what we properly can do to influence all our associates, friends and acquaintances, regardless of former political affiliations, to vote against anarchy, repudiation, and rebellion, and in favor of honor, sound money, and McKinley and Hobart."

JOHN P. IRISH NOT A DYNAMITER.

Says California Will Give 15,000 Majority for Sound Money.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 15.—John P. Irish of Oakland, Cal., the Naval Officer of the Port of San Francisco, was here on his way home from the Chicago Convention yesterday. Mr. Irish was formerly editor of The San Francisco Alta California.

Since 1878, when he sent to Congress a protest against the first Bland act, he has been a stanch sound-money Democrat. In an interview he scathingly denounced the Chicago Convention, saying:

"I will not support the platform nor the candidate, because I am a Democrat and not a dynamiter. The platform is a league with larceny and a covenant with murder. The candidate is a raw man, who has achieved nothing in public or private life to fit him for the Presidency—a man who has won his reputation delivering orations at county fairs and Populist picnics. California will give 15,000 majority against platform and candidates."

LEAVES ALTGELD'S COMMITTEE.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins of Chicago Resigns the Chairmanship.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Ex-Mayor Hopkins yesterday sent to Chairman Hinrichsen his resignation as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. His term does not expire until January, but he decided to resign now, in order to afford the committee the opportunity to select as his successor a man who is willing to assist in the campaign to be made in behalf of Bryan and Altgeld. Mr. Hopkins sets forth the reasons for his resignation as follows:

CHICAGO, July 14.

W. H. Hinrichsen, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee:

Dear Sir: I hereby resign my position as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and request that the resignation be accepted at once. I am not in sympathy with the candidates selected and the platform adopted at Peoria, and still less am I in sympathy with the ticket and platform of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Hopkins is still a leader of the Chicago Democracy.

MR. WATTERSON COULD NOT RUN.

Louisville Courier-Journal Says H's Engagements Would Not Permit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—This morning's Courier-Journal says:

"Mr. Watterson, as yet, is entirely ignorant of the expressions of sound-money Democrats in favor of nominating him as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but The Courier-Journal assures those who are urging this that it is impracticable."

Mr. Watterson is in Switzerland, whither he has gone, under contract, to write a biography of Lincoln, which will occupy his time until late in the Fall. He is heartily in favor of another ticket, but his engagements preclude his participation in the campaign.

National Business League Warning.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The National Business Men's League has issued an address to the business men of the United States, reciting the fact that the Democratic Party has refused to heed President Cleveland's call to maintain the National credit, and warning the country that there is great danger in the existing crisis. The address says the necessity for action is imperative, and states that Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, will be the battleground of the campaign.

Iowa Democratic Leader Bolts.

JEFFERSON, Iowa, July 15.—John McCarthy, until the State Convention at Dubuque a member of the State Committee, one of the most influential Democrats in Iowa, who never voted a Republican ticket in his life, says he will vote for and work for McKinley. He is opposed to a sound-money Democratic ticket, on the ground that it would divide the sound-money strength, and possibly let Bryan in.

Wisconsin Gold Democrats to Act.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 15.—Senator Vilas has called a meeting of the four Wisconsin Delegates at Large to the Chicago Convention, at Milwaukee, next Thursday, at which they will present a plan of action for gold-standard Democrats. One of the ex-delegates, either Vilas or Bragg, will be appointed to meet representatives from other States in order to prepare plans for further action.

Can't Support the Bryan Platform.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Rolla Wells, President of the Jefferson Club, resigned last night, announcing that he could not support the Chicago platform.

RECORD OF THE LETTER CARRIERS.

Handsome Showing Made by the Force in This City.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton made public yesterday the record of the letter carriers of this city during the inspection of the service by the secret agents in April and May.

"The number of delinquents," says Mr. Dayton, "aggregated about 1 per cent., complaints being made against fourteen, none of which was of sufficient gravity to cause removal—the highest penalty being a suspension of ten days.

"This record places the carrier service of New-York City at the highest point of perfection as compared with the carrier service of any other city in the Union; a position which calls upon the carriers to maintain the encomium so justly won by a continuance of their efforts toward an even more perfect result.

"On behalf of the General Superintendent of city delivery, the Superintendent of general Post Office delivery, and the Superintendents of the branch stations, as well as on my own behalf, I desire to extend to the carriers my appreciation of the assiduity and energy and high purpose which has accomplished this proud record—a record which could not have been obtained but for the intelligence and spirit of co-operation so constantly exhibited by the officers of the Carrier Association and the entire force."

Richmond—Gallaer.

Miss Lettie C. Gallaer and Franklin W. Richmond were married at the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. The Rev. Dr. Rhoades officiated. Miss Louise Gallaer was maid of honor. Frederick H. Richmond was groomsman. The ushers were Charles W. Gallaer, Charles A. Richmond, Horace W. Gallaer, Harry Creighton, Frederick Frazer, and Alfred Houghton.

Among the guests present were ex-Senator James W. Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gallaer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Richmond, Mrs. L. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. T. Paul, Miss Lyllan Paul, H. Wilson, Miss Agnes Paul, Joseph Frankau, Mr. and Mrs. William Stephens, Miss Ida Johnson, Miss H. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Dooley, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Minton, Miss Florence Austin, Miss Ada Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wheeler, Miss Ida Wheeler, Miss Phoebe Wheeler, Dr. N. A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. John Birkett, Mrs. Bennett and Miss Emily Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. John Messenger, Miss L. McArdle, Miss A. McArdle, Mrs. Jennings and Miss Belle Jennings, Louis Sanders, and Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett.

After the ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the bride's father, 228 Lexington Avenue.

Child. Is It a Boy or a Girl?

From Notes and Queries.

"Is it a boy or a cheel?" is a question asked in domestic circles in the west country hundreds of times every day. A "cheel" is, of course, a girl. Mrs. Hewett, in her "Peasant Speech of Devon," (1892,) thus illustrates the use of the word; "Well, miss, whot'th tha missis got these time, than? A bwoy or a cheel, [daughter]?"

This expression is sometimes heard in the south of England. For instance, "Is it a boy or a child?" When asked for an explanation, the answer is: "A boy is a boy, a girl is a child."

It may be worthy of note that the phrase, "a young person," as properly employed, is almost invariably used of a female.

JONES FEARS THE EAST

BRYAN'S MANAGER ALARMED AT THE EVIDENCES OF REVOLT.

Mr. Sewall Is Expected to Provide the Funds to Meet the Expense of the Madison Square Meeting—The Silver Sentiment in the West—New-York's Attitude Not Clearly Understood—Work of the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator J. K. Jones, the Chairman of the Bryan-Sewall National Committee, started to-day for New-York to make arrangements for the exhibition to be given later on of the candidates selected by the convention at Chicago.

Although sympathizing thoroughly with the meeting at Chicago in its dislike for and desire to be independent of the East, Senator Jones has as much appreciation of the necessity of votes to win an election as any Senator could possibly have. When in New-York he will undoubtedly look to the "Jimmy O'Brien Democracy" to provide Bryan and Sewall with an audience. Just where he will get the money with which to pay for the rental of Madison Square Garden unless, perhaps, it is proposed to charge an entrance fee to every one who wishes to be aroused by the oratory of the "silver tongued" Bryan, will be another matter.

Those Populists who consented to have a "plutocrat" and a protectionist at the tail of the ticket may assume that Mr. Sewall will open his barrel of four or five millions right at the beginning of the campaign and give whatever may be required to enable the Madison Square Garden to be opened in time for the show. Every silver man at Chicago assumed that he was burdened with a special mission to inform every Eastern man he met that the East has no conception of the force of the silver craze in the West. So completely were the silver Western men occupied with this mission that they had no time to hear that there was in the East a very strong undercurrent of McKinleyism in the Democratic Party, provoked by the Western determination to force upon the Democratic Party the policy adopted at Chicago.

Bryan, who is not a dull man, and who is better informed about the East than most Western politicians, expressed the opinion that the silver ticket would carry every State in the Union. It may be that his notion that he was correct is taking him to New-York to be notified of a nomination that the people of Lincoln think that he ought to hear at home.

Bryan ought not to take too much for granted about Nebraska. His gift of oratory was not great enough to save him from defeat when he ran in that State as a candidate for Senator against so uninspiring an orator as Senator Thurston. In one respect he is like Bland, who was beaten for Congress in his own district, and whose State elected in 1894 a majority of its delegation to Congress from the Republican and sound-money party.

Representative Newlands, who is delighted with the Chicago platform and nominations, and who thinks that there is a chance to carry Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio for Bryan and Sewall, has been talking with a New-York Democrat, whose name he does not mention, but whose identity will scarcely be hid under the cautious words of Newland's statement. He says:

"There is no telling what will happen in New-York. The other day I had a talk with a prominent Tammany leader. He told me that if he could secure the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination of New-York on a free-silver platform, he would sweep the State."

Recalling some of the reports heard at Chicago during the convention, it is more than half suspected that Representative Sulzer could give an authorized version of that story that would somewhat modify the version given by Newlands.

Representative Apsley of Massachusetts, who is here on business for the Republican Congressional Committee and who is still remembered by politicians as having predicted the Republican landslide of two years ago, runs against the silver prophesies of Newlands and others who have the silver fever. He says:

"It is too early to make predictions, as there is nothing definite yet on which to base them. We are now in the midst of a sea of enthusiasm in various quarters, and everything is unsettled. But I have talked enough with the people of the West and know the minds of the men in my own factory well enough to say how the people will act on our next election day. I believe the Republicans will have a greater victory than they had when Horace Greeley was nominated.

"The Republican Party has not projected any new issues in this campaign. The new issue has been brought in by the Democratic Party. We have always been for sound money, as we are now."

The Democratic Congressional Committee has a difficult and unpleasant job before it, but Senator Faulkner is about to take hold of it with apparent cheerfulness. The committee will not try to affect the National election, but will endeavor to secure the success of Democratic candidates for Congress. To that end it will be prepared to send gold literature to districts in which gold Democratic candidates are running, and will furnish silver arguments in districts where the silver craze seems in need of aid.

Should this reach the ears of some of the zealous silverites who desired nothing so much as to be divorced from the effete and useless East, it may provoke indignation, and it ought to subject the committee to a vote of lack of confidence in the East. Eastern Democrats who desire to contribute to the Congressional Committee to help it with its work ought not to crowd them with money now, as there will be greater need of Eastern contributions later in the campaign, when the Populists begin to discover how difficult it is to elect a Democrat in this country with a divided Democratic Party.

SENATOR JONES DID NOT ARRIVE.

That Is, Jones of Arkansas—Jones of Nevada in Town, However.

Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Bryan National Committee, misnamed the Democratic committee, was expected to arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, but did not put in an appearance. A few friends of the coyote ticket called to see what Mr. Jones was going to do about it, but went away disappointed.

Senator Gorman, who had been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, left at 11 A. M. for Baltimore, and it is said that just before he started he telegraphed Senator Jones to meet him in that city.

The other Populist Jones—Senator J. P. Jones of Nevada—was at the Hoffman House. He said he did not know anything about the proposed arrival here of Mr. Jones of Arkansas. Mr. Jones of Nevada, when asked what the Populists would do at St. Louis next week, said:

"Well, I don't like to talk about what I know so little about, but it is my belief that they will indorse Bryan. That seems to be the sentiment. Will he be elected? Well, if this wave keeps a-going, and such waves usually do, you can't tell what will happen in November. If it does not keep a-going, why, of course, then it will be different."

Mr. Jones of Nevada will go to St. Louis Sunday.

When Senator Hill left for Normandie-by-the-Sea yesterday he took with him a great bundle of letters which he has received from Democrats, both in this State and several Western States, urging him to adopt a policy in the interest of sound money. He will look over this correspondence before he issues his statement on the situation. Senator Hill will probably issue this statement for himself, and for as many other Democratic leaders as will coincide in its views and sign it.

There will be a protest from the Buffalo Democrats over the proposition to hold the convention in Saratoga Sept. 9. There has been a tacit understanding that the Fall convention should go to Buffalo. Senator Hill, however, is of the opinion that as it is going to be held so early it should go to Saratoga.

Ex-Postmaster General Bissell was at the Hoffman House last night. When an effort was made to get his views on the situation he replied that he could not formulate his opinions in a hotel corridor.

GATHERING AT ST. LOUIS.

The Populist and Silver Conventions Will Be Friendly to Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Preparations for the Populist National Convention are rapidly assuming definite shape. National Chairman Taubeneck and Sergeant at Arms McDowell have been busy at their respective headquarters, and expect to have all arrangements completed by the last of the week. At a meeting of the Business Men's League yesterday the balance of the funds guaranteed by the league were turned over to Chairman Taubeneck, and the Reception and Entertainment Committee will be appointed at a meeting to be held Saturday.

"The People's Party National Convention will bring more people to St. Louis than attended the Republican National Convention." That was the statement made by National Chairman Taubeneck as he scanned the list of delegates and went through the big stack of letters from prominent party leaders announcing that they were coming to the convention. Seats have been arranged for 1,350 delegates. The principal hotels have already contracted to entertain a number of State delegations. Chairman Taubeneck and Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina, the latter Chairman of the Silver Party National Committee, have secured quarters at the Lindell Hotel. A. J. Warner, President of the Bimetallic League, will be at the Southern Hotel. Texas is coming in strong, and will fill the Van Studiford to overflowing.

At the St. James, Missouri and Nebraska will hold forth. At Hurst's, Illinois will fill the rooms with shouters and delegations. Ohio and Kentucky have engaged quarters at the Holland. At the Rozier a large number of parties will be accommodated, but no headquarters have as yet been engaged there. This comprises all the advance arrangements so far made. Applications are beginning to come in rapidly, however, at the smaller houses, which are making ready to entertain crowds greater than they had during the June convention.

The Silver Party leaders are slow in gathering. Besides Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina, the only arrival to date is W. H. Standish, a National committeeman from North Dakota.

Nothing of more than routine character is being done by Dr. Mott, who is preparing now for the meeting of the National Committee next Tuesday, the day preceding the Silver and Populist Conventions.

Dr. Mott says that while there is a quasi understanding between his party and the Populists in behalf of the interests of silver, there is as yet no agreement or definite movement in the direction of unity of action as regards the Presidential ticket to be voted for next November.

He declined to discuss this question or the probability of either the Silver Party or the Populists indorsing the Democratic nominate, saying that that rested entirely with the two conventions.

Silver will be the dominating color of the decorations and upon the badges. The admission tickets and the badges will be turned over to Sergeant at Arms McDowell Saturday evening.

NO CONFIDENCE IN M'KINLEY.

Senator Smith Advises Jersey Democrats to Try to Elect Congressmen.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—Senator Smith, before leaving for Europe this morning, outlined his plans for participation in the campaign in a letter to Col. Price, which reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Your last letter at hand. Please take the first opportunity to express to the Democratic County Committee of Essex my hope that the work they have so aggressively begun for the success of the party in this State will meet with that success it deserves. Assure them also of my purpose to lend them every energy I possess to aid them to win a substantial victory next November.

My health is not at its best, and I have been advised by my physician to again seek relief abroad. I shall leave to-day (Wednesday) for Carlsbad, but I intend that my stay there shall be short. Our political campaigns do not begin now until Sept. 15. Before that time I expect to be back again in Newark, invigorated and ready for the contest, the brunt of which will fall upon your admirable organization.

As Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, I have written to-day to William Fiske, Secretary, and to other members of the State Executive Committee, requesting them to arrange for the State Convention to select Presidential Electors as early as possible, and I hope as an individual member of our party that the very best men will be chosen for this high honor.

With good men for Electors, and strong nominees for Congress and the Legislature in each of the districts, we ought to be easily able to carry the State this Fall. No one, viewing the situation dispassionately can doubt that the trend of public sentiment is at least toward a subdivision of responsibility in State affairs. Two Winters of mismanagement, extravagance, and partisanship at Trenton by an overwhelmingly Republican majority have aroused a demand for a restoration of the Democratic Party to the control of the legislative department. Previous to 1894 we were charged with extravagance and the multiplication of offices. During 1894, 1895, and 1896 the Republicans have increased State expenditures alarmingly, piled up the municipal indebtedness, and have increased rather than decreased the number of public offices. With these facts in the possession of the people, we can, with a proper effort, win as substantial a victory in November as we won last Spring in the Mayoralty contest in Newark and the charter elections in Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, New-Brunswick, and elsewhere.

While there may be some difference of opinion in our ranks on the financial question, I do not believe we are more unfortunate in this respect than our opponents. In my judgment neither the business men, the wage-workers of the country, nor the Republican Party itself has much confidence in Mr. McKinley. His position as a financier is vague and uncertain. His tariff views are destructive, if enforced, to National prosperity, and have been twice overwhelmingly repudiated. He was nominated by a financial syndicate, and not in response to any popular demand. His election will be a calamity.

Regardless of what views individuals may entertain as to the money question, one duty of the Democratic Party ought to be clear to all; we must stand together for the election of a Democratic House of Representatives, and we must invest that body with the power to check whatever destructive views might be entertained by the Republican nominee for President, if such a public misfortune as his election should happen.

The letter to Secretary Fiske is not made public.

Voltaire at His Best.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Amélie Suard's brother, a free-thinking printer much attached to his pretty and clever sister, had perhaps originally induced her to admire the philosopher, and Amélie's chief ambition was to see the great man and express her admiration to him in person, after the fashion of that day. Accordingly, M. Suard being unable to leave his work, she set off for Ferney in June, 1775, accompanied by her brother, both of them prepared to prostrate themselves before the genius they had long reverenced from afar. Happily, Amélie was not destined to be disappointed when she came face to face with her literary hero. She found Voltaire to the full as fascinating as her lively imagination had pictured him, and in a series of letters, wherein the slightest details of his person and habits are naively intermixed with philosophic reflections, she described to her husband her impressions of the sage and his surroundings.

Voltaire, who was then seventy-seven, received the enthusiastic young woman very kindly, ("What politeness! A politeness which, like his genius, belongs to him alone," cries Amélie, already enchanted at the first moment of introduction,) and seems to have taken pleasure in her artless raptures over meeting him. They sat together, strolled in the garden, or drove in the woods, most of the day; she kissing his hand constantly and hanging on his words, which were duly reported in the letters to Suard, written, it can only be supposed, during the night, since little time was allowed at Ferney for any occupation except that of worshipping its master.

In the morning all the guests would adjourn to Voltaire's bedroom to embrace him as he lay in his "beautiful white satin waistcoat and a nightcap tied with a spotless ribbon"; all day long they conversed brilliantly with the philosopher, or about him while awaiting his appearance among them, Mme. Denis, his niece, watching over him, presumably to prevent his being killed with the adulation of the many fervent adorers. How Mme. Suard ever found courage to tear herself away from such entrancing society we are not told, but when she did depart she characteristically enough begged for a blessing from this very unspiritual director, to which he responded by embracing her, and they parted the best of friends.

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OBITUARY RECORD.

Patrick Sheridan.

Postmaster Patrick Sheridan, one of the most prominent Democrats in Elizabeth, N. J., and for many years a noted builder, died yesterday at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Sheridan was born in Ireland, and lived half a century in Elizabeth. He was a man of strict integrity, and a very patriotic Irishman. He was noted for his generosity, and lost large sums of money helping friends who became financially embarrassed. Elizabeth's principal hotel, the Sheridan House, was owned by him.

Mr. Sheridan served eight years with great ability as an Elizabeth Alderman, and twelve years as County Collector. He ran once for Mayor, but was defeated. He was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland in 1893, and has conducted the office with much ability. He had built more churches than any other man in New-Jersey. For many years he ran in connection with his business one of the largest planing mills, sash, and blind factories in the State. He was one of the founders of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Elizabeth, and is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Julius Pollock.

Julius Pollock, one of the early settlers in Morrisania, died at his home, at 1,089 Boston Avenue, Tuesday morning.

He was born in Hungary ninety-one years ago, and came to New-York when he was thirty-seven years old. He was employed at Tiffany's as a polisher of fine woods and to do inlaying. He staid there five years, when he received a grant of land in Morrisania. There he built the large house in which he died. Almost directly opposite the front door stood the large rock called "Pudding Rock," under which Washington is said to have stopped to eat, while on his march from Boston to New-York. The rock was destroyed, however, several years ago to make room for a house.

Mr. Pollock built a factory in Morrisania for the manufacture of chemicals. He was the first to rectify wood spirits and to bleach sheliac. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

James R. Marvin.

James R. Marvin, for many years the counsel for the village of Morrisania, died Tuesday at his Summer home, Lakeside, Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Mr. Marvin was born in the western part of this State sixty-six years ago. He received a college education, and then studied law in this city. He practiced law for many years in the same office with Chauncey M. Depew. He resided in Morrisania, and took an active part in the welfare of that village at the time of its annexation to New-York City. He was engaged in many important litigations, and was respected for his integrity and ability.

For the last three years he had resided at 125 West Eightieth Street. He leaves a wife and one married son.

Roswell S. Benedict.

Roswell S. Benedict, one of the contractors that first supplied the Union Army with shoes during the late war, died at his home, 43 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, after a brief illness. He was born in New-Canaan, Conn., eighty-two years ago. Prior to the war he came to this city and became a member of the firm which subsequently became Benedict, Hall & Co., and did a large business in supplying the army with shoes.

He was one of the original members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and was a member of the committee that issued the call to Henry Ward Beecher. He was a member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the Old Brooklynites. He leaves a wife, five daughters, and one son.

Dr. James Thomas Pettus, Jr.

Dr. James Thomas Pettus, Jr., died suddenly on Monday in Bradford, Penn., where he had gone to attend a medical meeting. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1882, and began to practice at once. He was a gentle, kind-hearted man, and was particularly successful in treating diseases of children. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society and the Royal Arcanum. Funeral services were held yesterday morning at the home of his father, at 415 Madison Avenue. The burial was in Greenwood.

Obituary Notes.

—Paul A. Jeanoft of this city died suddenly yesterday at Little Silver, N. J. He went down on the steamer Elberon and was on his way on his bicycle to the farm of John B. Crawford, at Shrewsbury, where he had been stopping for the Summer with his wife. In front of William Mulliner's place he fell from his wheel and was taken into the house, where he soon expired. Heart failure was the cause. He was a native of Switzerland, fifty-one years old, and was a member of the Seventh Regiment.

—Mrs. Mamie Heffernan, wife of John Heffernan, a young newspaper man in Brooklyn, employed on one of the morning papers in this city, died at her home, 263 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The couple were married a year ago. Mrs. Heffernan was of a cheerful disposition, well read, and was a great help to her husband. She was a devoted member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. She was twenty-two years old.

—Mrs. Isabella Frances Pitts, mother of Josiah H. Pitts of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died yesterday morning at 113 Berkeley Place. She was sixty-seven years old, and had lived in Brooklyn many years. She leaves three sons.

Gretchen Before and After Marriage.

From Chambers's Journal.

All Gretchen's Summer dresses have full sleeves only to the elbow, and the neck is cut slightly out in a square, back and front. So she has put on the pink or white or blue dress, which happens to be freshest, and is quite ready any time for an impromptu whirl, with a little thin beer instead of an ice for refreshment. For the last dance the girls are expected to choose their partners; and it is still early when they all pay their share, both man and maid, in a practical and unromantic manner. And then they go home through the woods, perhaps singing part songs about those very pine forests which have inspired so much German poetry. The next morning the round of marketing and cheapening, and cooking and eating, begins again, just as if nothing had happened.

One of those days, when Gretchen, with the consent of her parents, is engaged, it is not a quiet happiness, a secret whispered with private congratulations, and happy blushes. Cards are sent at once to all the friends and acquaintances making the great announcement, and the betrothed pair are presented to everybody at a ceremonious reception. Gretchen is a good housekeeper and Fritz has money. Let us congratulate them and offer flowers.

BRYAN AT HIS OLD HOME

SPEAKS TO 3,000 PERSONS STANDING IN THE MUD.

Reached Salem After a Rough Night Ride in Which He Is Nearly Pitched from a Stage Two or Three Times—Alludes Feelingly to His Father and Mother, Lately Dead—Denial that He Was Discourteous to Railroad Men.

SALEM, Ill., July 15.—In response to Mayor Iakin's proclamation, the Democratic candidate's birthplace was transformed from a sleepy country town to a place of variegated color to-day. Nearly every house had a flag above it, and around porch posts and over doors was red, white, and blue bunting. Three thousand persons gathered.

Mr. Bryan was late in reaching Salem from Centralia last night. He went to Odin by train, and made the journey from that junction to Salem with a party of newspaper men, in a stage drawn by mules. Two or three times the stage was nearly overturned at bad places in the road, and Mr. Bryan was obliged to jump to save himself from being cast into the mud. Mrs. Bryan and several Salem people preceded Mr. Bryan in a surrey.

A drenching rain fell before Mr. Bryan spoke, and the Court House yard, where the platform had been erected, was a mire. This was the Court House in which Mr. Bryan's father had presided as Judge, and in which Mr. Bryan had made his maiden speech.

The Rev. F. B. Young, a Methodist minister, prayed. L. M. Kagy, a classmate of Mr. Bryan at Illinois College, presided and presented the candidate.

After the cheering had ceased, Mr. Bryan began slowly and distinctly, and when he referred to his father, and to his mother's recent death, there was much feeling in his tones.

The speech contained very little about politics, and Mr. Bryan expressly disclaimed any intention of making a political speech.

The detailed programme of Mr. Bryan's trip to Lincoln was announced to-day. He will leave Salem by the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern at 5:23 o'clock Thursday morning, will get to St. Louis at 8:23, and after changing to the Missouri Pacific train will renew the journey at 9 o'clock. He is scheduled to arrive in Kansas City that evening, and will probably make a speech there. The night will be spent at Kansas City, and in the morning at 11 o'clock Mr. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan, and their three children will start via the Burlington line for Lincoln where they are due that evening at 6 o'clock. The trip through Nebraska will be made in the day time, and Mr. Bryan will probably make several informal speeches en route.

With reference to a published story that Mr. Bryan had not been polite in declining the offer of a railroad company to furnish him with a special car, a gentleman here, who was present at the interview, says that Mr. Bryan was not discourteous to the railroad managers. He simply thanked them for their offer to furnish him with the special car, and expressed a desire to travel as an ordinary passenger.

A second political demonstration in honor of the Democratic candidate for President took place this evening in the Court House Park. Addresses were made by Mr. Bryan, J. R. Williams, ex-Congressman from this State, and others. Mr. Bryan drove over the park early in the evening, and about a thousand persons shook hands with him.

Mr. Kogy presided at the evening meeting, too, and his opening announcement that the Nebraska Populist Convention had to-day indorsed William J. Bryan by a vote of 700 to 30 was followed by great cheering. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

We have come upon times of great agitation, and there are some who are quick to condemn the agitator. But, my friends, agitation in a country like ours is the only way to secure justice. The agitator is accused of stirring up discontent. Discontent lies at the bottom of all progress. If our forefathers had been content we would be to-day under British rule. [Great cheering.]

I say to you that no Government is worthy of the name which is not strong enough to protect its humblest citizen in every land from oppression. [Cheers.] To-day, when there are great aggregations of wealth with the power which they bring; when they come in contact with the weak, the strong arm of government is necessary to protect the weak from the injustice of the strong, and I say that it is necessary for the Government to protect the humblest citizen of the land.

Let me beg of you to give consideration to the issues of this campaign. Take the issues to be proposed, and see of they are real remedies, and if they will improve the condition of the body politic. Every reform that is good and will better the condition of the masses is a reform that should better the condition of this country. When Abraham Lincoln was asked whether he would rather be on the Lord's side, he said he would rather have the Lord on his side. That was simply one way of expressing a great truth, and that is that that which is right will prevail.

Ah, my friends, if there is one thing taught by 6,000 years of history, it is that truth is omnipotent, and truth alone will prevail. You may delay its course, but after a while truth will show its omnipotent power. And those who stand in its way will be crushed. You ask me if these things are right we seek to accomplish. I say if these forms are right they will be accomplished. I thank you. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bryan withdrew when he had concluded, and the crowd gave him a farewell salute of three cheers. He went immediately to the house of his sister, Mrs. Baird, and retired in order to get a good rest before taking the 5:30 train for St. Louis in the morning. Gov. Altgeld, who had been advertised to appear, telegraphed that he could not come.

EAST AWAKENING, SAYS SEWALL.

**In Favor

GLENCAIRN WINS THE CUP

EL HEIRIE DEFEATED FOR THE THIRD TIME YESTERDAY.

The Seawanhaka Challenge Cup Will Go to Canada, but the Seawanhaka Club Will Try to Win It Back Next Year—A Formal Challenge Issued After the Race—El Heirie Led to the First Mark, but Was Then Overhauled.

The Glencairn, the Canadian half-rater, won the third race of the series for the Seawanhaka Cup yesterday, defeating the El Heirie again. The cup now goes to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

After the race had been decided, Commodore Rouse and the Race Committee had a consultation, and it was decided to challenge at once for a race for the cup. A formal challenge was drawn up and sent to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. No yacht was named, and the provisions simply stated that a boat would be built within the requirements of the deed of gift; that is, that it will be between 15 feet and 25 feet. The name of the boat and of the challenger and the dimensions of the challenging boat will be sent to the St. Lawrence Club later on. It is very probable that the club will challenge with a twenty-footer, as it is generally conceded that the fifteen-footers are a little too small.

G. H. Duggan and F. P. Shearwood, who own and race the Glencairn, are much pleased with the victory of their boat. Mr. Duggan said he hoped to design and sail the defender for the cup next year, and sail against the American boat in Canadian waters. He will return home next Monday.

After the race on Tuesday, both yachts were taken out of the water and allowed to dry out on the beach. The boats are so tiny that it is an easy matter to haul them out. The Glencairn was the first taken out. She was hauled in as close to the beach as possible. Then Messrs. Duggan, Shearwood, and two or three assistants, with their shoes and stockings off and trousers rolled up above their knees, waded into the water, lifted the boat up bodily, and carried it up on the beach. The boat was then put on supports arranged for the purpose, and, after the water had drained off, was laid on its side, cleaned, and pot-leaded. The El Heirie was treated the same way, except that her under body was polished bright instead of being potleaded. Both were put in the water yesterday morning and were ready to race by 11 o'clock.

The Regatta Committee on the steamer Dunderberg, went out to the starting point—Oyster Island Buoy—at 11:30 o'clock. A nice little breeze was blowing then from the west by south, and after waiting for a while the committee decided to start the race to leeward and return, making the course to the outer mark east by north. The preliminary signal was given at 12:20 o'clock, and ten minutes later the preparatory signal was blown. The tiny racers then began to manoeuvre for position, and approached the line. Both had reefs in their mainsails. The Glencairn, as usual, was in the lead, with her boom eased off to port. The El Heirie was some distance behind, and just before the starting signal was given her spinnaker was broken out to port.

The Glencairn crossed at the northern end of the line at 12:35:13, and as she started her spinnaker was stuck out to starboard.

The Crane brothers made rather a poor start. The El Heirie was 31 seconds behind at the line, but her spinnaker was drawing well, and the Yankee boat was traveling fast. The Canuck had made a mistake in setting her spinnaker to starboard, and the El Heirie rapidly closed up on her rival. The friends of the home boat were elated over the showing she was making, and began to count on her winning one race of the series. At 12:50 the two boats were abreast, and then Mr. Duggan, seeing her error of judgment was proving expensive, took in the spinnaker on the Glencairn, jibed the boom over to starboard, and set the spinnaker to port.

The El Heirie in the meantime had taken the lead, and those on the Glencairn for once had a chance to admire her stern. A slight mishap happened on the Glencairn. After jibing the jib sheet got away, and the boat had to be luffed to secure it again. At 1:02:00 the Glencairn took in her balloon jib and set her small jib, getting ready for the windward work home. The El Heirie followed her example at 1:03:40; both were then very near the turning mark. Spinnakers were taken in, booms jibed over, and they rounded the mark and hauled on the wind, the El Heirie being in the lead. The times taken as they rounded and the elapsed time from the start are as follows:

	Time.	Elapsed time. Gain.
	H. M. S.	H.M.S H.M.S
El Heirie	1:06:10	31:10 ..
Glencairn	1:06:22	31:22 0:12

The wind had freshened considerably and was blowing quite strongly for such small boats. Each skipper was nursing his boat, and they were dancing merrily on the waves which the sea had kicked up. They were on the starboard tack standing in toward Lloyd's Neck. Capt. Crane was jamming the El Heirie up to windward as much as he could, but Capt. Duggan was doing a little better with the Glencairn. Slowly but surely she was gaining on the Yankee. In the puffs both got some good knock-downs, and the crews had to perform several neat acrobatic feats, climbing out to windward to stiffen the boat. At 1:12 the Glencairn passed the El Heirie to windward, and then the race was practically over. The El Heirie tacked to port at 1:12:45, and the Glencairn tacked on her weather at 1:12:48.

The off-short tack was held for 5 minutes, and then both put in to the land. They worked up the beach by short tacks, and when clear of the point stood well up into Oyster Bay. The wind dropped as they approached the home mark, and at 1:29:00 El Heirie shook out her jib. The Glencairn followed this move by changing her small jib for a larger one, and at 1:32:00 her reef was shaken out. The Glencairn made ten tacks to go the three miles to windward, while the El Heirie made eight. The times taken at the home mark and elapsed times over the second leg of the course are:

	Time.	Elapsed time. Gain.
	H. M. S.	H.M.S H.M.S
Glencairn	2:04:59	58:37 6:35
El Heirie	2:11:22	1:05:12 ..

They luffed around the buoy, eased booms off to starboard, and broke out spinnaker to port The El Heirie gained a little down the wind, but not enough to hold out any hopes of winning the race, and her friends on the yachts accompanying the racers looked rather blank. Light sails were taken in again as they approached the outer mark and booms jibed over before turning. These are the times at the end of the second run to leeward:

	Time.	Elapsed time. Gain.
	H. M. S.	H.M.S H.M.S
Glencairn	2:38:52	33:53 ..
El Heirie	2:42:54	31:32 2:21

The beat home was a repetition of the first time the yachts sailed over the course. They both stood in to the shore and worked back by small tacks, and the Glencairn again showed her superiority at windward work. She crossed the line an easy winner, and was greeted by firing of cannon, tooting of whistles, and cheers as she did so. The times at the finish were:

	Time.	Elapsed time. Gain.
	H. M. S.	H.M.S H.M.S
Glencairn	3:46:51	1:07:59 1:48
El Heirie	3:52:41	1:09:47 ..

The El Heirie had sailed three plucky races, and the Messrs. Crane were congratulated on the showing they had made after the race was over. They had been beaten because Mr. Duggan had a better boat. The table of the race follows:

Yacht and owner.	Finish.	Time.
	H. M. S.	H.M.S
Glencairn, G. H. Duggan	3:46:51	3:01:51
El Heirie, C. H. Crane	3:52:41	3:07:41

MONTREAL, July 15.—A big reception and dinner will be tendered Capt. Duggan, the owner of the half-rater Glencairn, in honor of his winning the Seawanhaka Cup. A number of congratulatory telegrams addressed to "G. Herrick Duggan, Seawanhaka Club, New-York," have been returned to the senders with the remark: "Seawanhaka Club out of existence three years; G. Herrick Duggan not known.

VAQUERO II. WINS.

Beat the Asahi in a Race for Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The sweepstakes for thirty-footers to-day was won by the Vaquero II., which was finely handled by her owner, H. B. Duryea. Bayard Thayer sailed his Asahi. The Esperanza, owned by A. Van Winkle of Bristol, also sailed, handled by Capt. Crocker. The wind blew good and strong from the southwest, kicking up a choppy sea.

The regular course in the bay was sailed. It is from Brenton's Cove to and around Dyer's Island buoy, a distance of sixteen miles, and return. The preparatory gun was fired from Royal Phelps Carroll's tug, Irma, at 2:28, and a very pretty start, with Vaquero a little in the lead, was made five minutes later. All went over for a two-mile reach to Dyer's Island, on which the Vaquero outsailed the fleet slightly, getting a lead of a few seconds. Spinnakers were broke out and Duryea soon found himself blanketed before the big spread of canvas of the Esperanza, and the Asahi and Vaquero fell to the rear, after a nice bit of jockeying. It was now dead before the wind to the turn, the Esperanza sailing very prettily on turning first in 46 minutes. The Asahi was three seconds behind, and the Vaquero just a second behind the Asahi.

Mr. Duryea took a long tack to the Canonicut shore, and found a good stiff breeze over there and comparatively smooth water, through which the Vaquero fairly flew. Meantime, the Esperanza and Asahi over in the narrow channel east of Gould Island, were making many tacks and losing perceptibly to the Duryea boat, which made the distance from the turn to the finish line in just two long reaches. Mr. Duryea, who sailed the Vaquero with a reefed mainsail, won the race on this clever piece of seamanship by 2 minutes and 47 seconds. It was a pretty and exciting race. George R. Plumer was the judge. The time was as follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vaquero II.	2:33:00	4:30:36	1:57:36
Asahi	2:33:00	4:33:23	2:00:23
Esperanza	2:33:00	4:33:45	2:00:45

Royal Phelps Carroll's Irma was the flagship.

LARCHMONT RACE WEEK.

Contest for the Yachts and at Night Entertainments.

The programme for the Larchmont race week has been arranged as follows:

Saturday, July 18.—Seventeenth annual regatta, open for all classes; first race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class, first race of series for thirty-foot special class, and special race of schooners in cruising trim; evening, musical frolic.

Sunday, July 19.—Evening, sacred concert.

Monday, July 20.—Special race for schooners in racing trim in one class, special race for schooners in cruising trim in one class, second race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class, second race of series for thirty-foot special class, special race for twenty-one-foot class, and race for half-raters; evening, local talent.

Tuesday, July 21.—Four-oared gig race for "Hen and Chickens' Colors," presented by Commodore Gulig; two-oared gig race for "Dauntless Colors," presented by Mr. H. B. Seeley; dingy race for "Execution Colors," presented by Mr. H. B. Seeley; race for naphtha launches exceeding twenty-one-foot load water line; race for naphtha launches twenty-one-foot load water line and under, race for the "Eastward and Westward Challenge Cup," and tub races and water sports; afternoon, ladies' reception and band concert; evening, ball and illumination of clubhouse and grounds.

Wednesday, July 22.—Open regatta for all classes, third race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class, and third race of series for thirty-foot special class; evening, musical symposium.

Thursday, July 23.—Race for Class 5 yachts with cabin trunks, fourth race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class, fourth race of series for thirty-foot special class, race for cabin cats all in one class, race for special twenty-one-foot class, and race for half-raters; evening, amateur minstrels.

Friday, July 24.—Schooner race all in one class, race for Class 5 yachts with flush decks, race for Class 6, fifth race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class, fifth race of series for thirty-foot special class, race for special twenty-one-foot class, and race for half-raters; evening, legerdemain, magic, and other tricks.

Saturday, July 25.—Open regatta for all classes, sixth race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class, and sixth race of series for thirty-foot special class; evening, music and a pyrotechnic display.

Defender Not to be Fitted Out.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 15.—C. Oliver Iselin, who is at his home, "All View," Premium Point, said this morning, when asked if he intended to enter the Defender in any races this season: "I have no intention at present of putting Defender in commission this season."

The Defender lies in the bay off Glen Island in about the same position she occupied during the Winter. She was repainted and overhauled inside and out before Mr. Iselin returned from Europe early in the Spring. The topmast is struck, and the yacht is stripped of all her rigging. A quadrilateral boom formed of heavy planking protects the yacht from the small sailboats and rowboats in the harbor.

Valkyrie Sails for the Clyde.

Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie III., which has been laid up in the Erie Basin since her defeat by the Defender, last Fall, for the America's Cup, passed out at Sandy Hook at 12:30 P. M. yesterday, homeward bound. She is manned by a crew of fourteen men. On her arrival in England she will be fitted out and put into commission in order to participate in races with the German Emperor's new yacht Meteor, which has defeated all of the crack English yachts.

Mr. Hearst Buys Unquowa.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 15.—It was announced last night that the steam yacht Unquowa of the New-York Yacht Club was sold yesterday to W. R. Hearst of The New-York Journal by John Hall of Hartford. Mr. Hall bought the Unquowa last season from the estate of O. B. Jennings. She is a large, powerful, and well-equipped yacht, and a very convenient passenger craft.

Meteor Again Ahead.

LONDON, July 15.—The German Emperor's new cutter Meteor, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, Mr. A. B. Walker's Ailsa, and Mr. C. D. Rose's Satanita started in a race to-day, under the auspices of the Campbeltown Yacht Club. There was a steady whole-sail breeze, and all of the yachts carried jib-headed topsails. The progress of the yachts over the course was mostly by reaching, and the contest was a grand one throughout.

The Meteor finished at 2:55:50, the Satanita at 2:56:41, the Britannia at 2:58:52, and the Ailsa at 3:11:00.

The race for twenty-raters was won by the Niagara, which finished at 2:40:32. The Saint, the Niagara's competitor, finished at 2:48:44.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 15.—Passed East—Steam yachts Theresa, Gustavus Sidenbu.g; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Orienta, E. H. Ladew; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Unquowa, John H. Hall; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Sapphire, James Stillman; Tolnette, Albert B. Hilton, and Allegra, C. M. Pratt; cutter yacht Mineola, August Belmont.

Passed West—Steam yacht Oneonta, F. C. Dinnny, Jr., and Ava, Walter Ferguson.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Steam yacht Seabird, owned by Lewis J. Bird, has been chartered to A. Baudouine and was hauled out at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint bottom. Schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig, was launched this afternoon. Cutter yacht Norota, Frederick M. Hoyt, was hauled out this afternoon at Wood's yard to clean and paint. Sloop yacht Dare, Henry G. Weil, left for the eastward.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Yachts Sailed Today—Steamer Shearwater, Mr. Harrison, and schooners Aeriel, Mr. Chubb, and Yampa, R. S. Palmer.

Yachts Arrived To-day—Steamers Chetolah, Bayard Thayer; Restless, Mr. Silby; Judy of the New-York Yacht Club, Sliva, Jesse Metcalf, and Black Pearl, Mr. Sheldon; schooners La ca, James H. Watson; Harbinger, Mr. Russell, and Priscilla of the New-York Yacht Club, and sloops Vereva and Regina of the New-York Yacht Club.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Sultana, John R. Drexel; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Xara, A. E. Tower, and Gladys of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club; schooners Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter; Quickstep, William G. Roelker; Puritan of the New-York Yacht Club, Columbia, Mr. Junkins, and Una of the New-York Yacht Club, and schooners Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands; Pocahontas, Mr. Clark; Fredonia, Dwight Braman, and Rover of the New-York Yacht Club.

How He Thought Kings Should Die.

From Notes and Queries.

Cramer was Voltaire's Geneva publisher, and the following anecdote may perhaps prove to be interesting: At the rehearsal of one of Voltaire's tragedies M. Cramer was finishing his rôle, which was to end with some dying sentences. Voltaire, objecting to the manner in which that death scene was played, cried out, in accents of scathing scorn: "Cramer, you lived like a prince during the four preceding acts, but at the fifth you die like a bookseller." Tronchin, being present, could not help, in kindness, interfering. "Monsieur Voltaire," said he, deprecatingly, "can you expect to have gentlemen to be at the expense of dresses and fatigue of getting up such long parts if you find this upbraid them? On the contrary, I think they all deserve the greatest encouragement at your hands; and, as to my friend Cramer, I declare that, so far as I am a judge, he dies with the same dignity he lived."

Voltaire raised his head, and glanced defiantly at Tronchin. "Doctor," he cried, "when you have Kings to kill, kill them your own way; let me kill mine as I please."

Fight Over Installment Plan.

William Schmidt of Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue, New-York and Carl Hauser of Willow Avenue and Second Street, Hoboken, were arrested in Hoboken late Tuesday night for fighting in the street. At the police station it was learned that Hauser had bought a wheel of Schmidt, agreeing to pay him $5 a month. He paid the first installment, but has paid nothing since. The matter was compromised by Hauser signing an agreement to pay $5 every two weeks until the wheel is paid for.

A YOUTHFUL INVENTOR'S DEVICE.

He Walked from Arkansas to Washington to Dispose of It.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department has many experiences with inventors, but the most novel of such relationships was developed to-day. A boy, hardly sixteen years of age, with marked foreign accent in his speech, called at the office of the Secretary of the Navy and said he came in response to a letter from the department. This letter, dated some months ago, was in reply to one sent apparently by the boy, who claimed to have discovered a substance by which vessels would be rendered unsinkable. He refused in his original letter to disclose the nature of his discovery or the process of manufacture involved. The department had written a usual, stereotyped answer, saying nothing could be done until more was known of the device. The boy, without means, had walked all the way from Arkansas to Washington for the purpose of showing to the officials what he believed would make his fortune.

As soon as the pathetic nature of his errand was known he was treated with all the consideration of a well-known and practical inventor. He was sent to Chief Constructor Hichborn, who listened kindly to the boy's story. The constructor had been himself a poor boy, and realized the privations through which the boy before him must have gone to reach Washington; only to meet discouragement and encounter disappointment. He explained as well as he could the uselessness of the boy's supposed invention, and finally had Naval Constructor Taylor show the boy the plans for a ship.

The lad was slow to accept the dismal view taken by the officials, and left eventually with the notion that it was his own inability to explain his device and his desire to keep it secret that prevented the naval experts from purchasing it at once.

He said he had walked all the way from Arkansas, going first to New-York, where he saw Edison, who had, presumably out of the kindness of his heart, offered him $10 for the secret invention. He had refused this offer and had kept on his tollsome way until he found the Washington authorities. There was a pathetic side to the incident which was not lost on the officials, as the boy said with a sigh, "Well, I guess I'll have to take my invention to Europe." His persistence was worthy of a better fate, most of the officers thought. Perhaps he had within him the elements of a great inventor. He was intelligent, full of grit, and the impracticability of his device and the crudity of the little drawing he carried with him, did not detract from the commendable qualities of the boy. There was something very cheery and not at all disrespectful in his tone when he turned from the plans Constructor Taylor had explained to him for half an hour, and waving his hand, said: "Well, so long, young man."

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Bernard M. Jackson's Former Sweetheart Causes Trouble for Him.

Bernard Mathews Jackson, a law student living at 4 First Avenue, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday in $2,000 bail for examination on a charge of perjury.

He appeared in the City Court on Nov. 3, 1804, to have his name changed. It was at that time Bernhardt Mathias. He swore at the time that he had no notes outstanding against him.

He was engaged to marry Rebecca Goldbaum, a pretty girl twenty years old, of 132 Second Avenue. The girl, it is alleged, had advanced him $600 to pay his way through college. When he was graduated, it is said, he deserted her and became engaged to another girl. In order to secure the money, it is charged, he gave to Miss Goldbaum the following document:

Know all men by these presents, That I, Bernard M. Jackson of the City, County, and State of New-York, for and in consideration of my natural love and affection and for other valuables given to me by Rebecca Goldbaum of the same place, hereby bind myself in the sum of $50,000, to be recovered by her against me or my heirs or my representatives in case I do not fulfill my promise to marry her, and hereby declare to have promised to her that I will marry no other but her. In case I do fulfill my promise and marry her, at any time I may be competent to support her, then these presents shall be void. I further declare that I will not marry any other female but her, providing she behaves herself becomingly to me and to the rest of the world, and provided that she does everything to suit me and not against my wishes.

I further bind myself in the above penalty only in case I am not prevented by the acts of God. However, in case I am prevented by acts of God to marry her, then she shall be entitled to all the privileges of a married woman as regards my estate, if I will have any, either before or after the acts of God may have occurred.

I will, however, not be bound by the above penalty in case she refuses to marry me at any time I may request her. I will not, however, call upon her to marry me in case I will not be competent enough to support her.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

BERNARD M. JACKSON.

In presence of Herman L. Roth.
Nov. 17, 1894.

It is alleged that Jackson gave the girl notes for the money she loaned him. She told her father, and he caused Jackson's arrest.

PRINCIPAL GUNNISON SELECTED.

May Be the Head of a High School in Erasmus Hall.

The committee having charge of Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, which is to be used as a high school in September, has decided to place Walter B. Gunnison, the Principal of Public School No. 19, in charge. The salary attached to the position is $3,500.

Mr. Gunnison was recently appointed one of the Assistant Superintendents of Education in this city. He did not care to come to New-York, and so expressed himself, though he did not refuse the appointment. Now that the committee has decided upon him for the Principalship of the new school, he may decline the position in this city.

The Brooklyn Board of Education will have to pass upon the local committee's selection. Mr. Gunnison was one of the candidates for the head of the Boys' High School, which position was given to Prof. John Mickleborough.

JOHN M. WARD'S NEW OFFICE.

Appointed an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, Controller Palmer, and District Attorney Backus held a long conference in the latter's office yesterday and the politicians wondered what was going on in a political way. They soon ascertained, when the District Attorney appointed as his fourth assistant John M. Ward of the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. Ward is the young lawyer who placed William C. Bryant in nomination for the Mayoralty. He is counsel for the Deputy State Commissioner of Excise in Kings County, but believes the new place will be more congenial.

District Attorney Backus appointed James Little of the Twenty-sixth Ward and Joseph Elseman of the Eighteenth Ward county detectives.

"Crap Shooters" Reprimanded.

Maurice Moore, sixteen years old, of 45 Washington Street, and William Smith, a colored boy living at 127 Park Row, were arrested late yesterday afternoon at Centre Street and Park Row by Anthony Comstock, who charged them with "shooting craps." He took them to the Centre Street Court, and was much disappointed when the Magistrate dismissed the boys with a reprimand. He thought they should have been severely punished, so that an example could be made of them.

She Kissed Men in the Street.

A policeman saw Mrs. Hattie La Rose of 342 East Thirty-ninth Street hug and kiss three men in the street early yesterday morning, and when he arrested her she attempted to kiss him also. He thought she was insane. Magistrate Mott, sitting in the Yorkville Police Court, committed her to the workhouse.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

METROPOLITAN PEOPLE HAVE THE VANDERBILT STREET-CAR LINES.

The Perpetual Lease of the Fourth and Madison Avenue Lines to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company Ratified Yesterday Without Dissent—A Change of Motive Power to be Made as Soon as Possible—Notes of Various Interests.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, held in the Grand Central Station yesterday, 85½ per cent. of the $10,000,000 of stock was represented, and the vote to ratify the lease of the Fourth and Madison Avenue surface lines to the Metropolitan Street Railway was unanimous.

By the terms of this lease the Metropolitan people acquire control of the Fourth and Madison Avenue horse-car lines for a period of 999 years, at an annual rental, exclusive of taxes, of $350,000, (3½ per cent. on the capital stock,) for the first five years and $400,000 (4 per cent.) thereafter. The lease takes effect July 1, 1896. The lessee company will have the use of the stations and stables at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street and at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street for three years, on payment of the taxes.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company met in the Cable Building, Broadway, yesterday and unanimously ratified this agreement. President Vreeland will take possession of the leased lines at once. It is intimated that the motive power will be changed as soon as possible. Should the compressed air motors prove successful they will be placed on the up-town lines. The leased property will be known as the Fourth Avenue Division of the Metropolitan system.

Fighting for Southern Traffic.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The war between the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and the Seaboard Air Line on the one side, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company and the Southern Railway on the other side, is becoming hot. The latter companies recently put on a line of steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk, invading the Steam Packet Company's (Old Bay Line) exclusive territory. Some slight cuts in rates are also alleged to have been made. To-day the Steam Packet Company retaliated. In connection with its ally, the Seaboard Air Line, it announced a sweeping reduction in all rates and extending to all the principal Southern cities. In addition to the cuts in rates, the Steam Packet Company will, beginning next Friday, run steamers between Baltimore and Richmond, by way of the Chesapeake Bay and the James River, thereby invading the territory heretofore exclusively controlled by the Southern Railway Company.

Baltimoreans are holders in the Seaboard Air Line and the Steam Packet Company, and they state, through their officers, that they will drive the Southern Railway Company out of their territory or force it to carry passengers and freight for nothing. Some of the cuts made to-day were in the neighborhood of 40 per cent.

Another Northern Pacific Suit.

Sidney H. Salomon, on behalf of himself and other owners of preferred and common stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others, including the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Edwin H. McHenry, and Frank G. Bigelow, receivers of the company; Brayton Ives, August Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Reorganization Committee.

In his bill of complaint, Mr. Salomon asks the Court to direct that the holders of preferred stock of the company be declared the owners, and to have first lien upon the lands of the company east of the Missouri, in Minnesota and North Dakota, and entitled to have the proceeds of said lands applied to the retirement and cancellation of the preferred stock; that the preferred stockholders be declared the owners of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the company, of the par value of $3,347,000, deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and that an injunction be issued restraining the defendants from disposing of the bonds or their proceeds.

Baggage Agents' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Association of General Baggage Agents began here to-day in the Hotel Walton. The convention was called to order by the President, George A. Morton, General Baggage Agent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Papers were read by F. J. Wolfe of the New-York Central, H. A. Winter of the Illinois Central, W. J. Taylor of the International and Great Northern, and W. J. Robinson of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

The number of delegates present was over fifty, and the membership embraces all the leading lines in this country and in Canada, and all the principal transfer companies at prominent points. The aim of the organization is to bring about as fast as possible uniformity in all details connected with the handling and transportation of baggage.

Freight Ratings in the Southeast.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 15.—The Southeastern Mississippi Valley Freight Rate Committee met on Lookout Mountain yesterday in secret session. Important matters relating to ratings will be considered during the session. M. P. Washburn of Louisville was elected Chairman of the committee. Sub-committees were appointed to which were referred all matters of rate controversy between classification of rates on iron, cotton, and other articles in the non-permanent or seasonal list. The railways represented at the meeting are the Alabama Great Southern, Alabama and Vicksburg, Chesapeake and Southwestern, Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, Louisville and Nashville, Memphis and Charleston, Baltimore and Ohio, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, New-Orleans and Northeastern, Southern Railway, and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley. Little was accomplished to-day.

Union Pacific Figures.

BOSTON, July 15.—The Union Pacific May statement, issued to-day, shows that the gross earnings decreased $1,155; the net earnings decreased $6,615. Last year the Union Pacific May gross earnings decreased $158,796, and the net increased $287,123.

The Oregon Short Line (included in the Union Pacific figures) shows that the May gross earnings increased $20,637, and the net earnings $43,794.

Last year the Oregon Short Line May gross earnings increased $15,220, and the net earnings $94,693.

The Passenger Conference.

The conference in this city yesterday between the Trunk Line Passenger Committee and a number of the members of the Western Passenger Association, headed by Chairman B. D. Caldwell, was harmonious, but was not productive of immediate results. It is probable that the question of commissions on immigrant traffic, and the Canadian Pacific differentials will have to be acted upon by the Joint Traffic Board of Managers.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Articles of incorporation of the Gulf, Rio Grande and Pacific Railway and Construction Company have been filed with the Territorial Secretary in Santa Fé, New-Mexico. The incorporators are H. L. Warren of Albuquerque and William Hutchison and B. Y. McKeyes of Deming. This corporation is formed to acquire contracts and concessions from the Mexican Government for the construction, equipment, and management of railroad and telegraph lines in the Republic of Mexico.

—Freight agents of the Central Freight Association lines held a meeting in Chicago last Tuesday to consider the action of the Joint Traffic Association in reducing the rate on corn, Chicago to New-York, from 20 to 15 cents, and the rate from the Mississippi to the seaboard to 17½ cents. The agents decided to ask the New-York board to limit the fifteen-cent-rate to export corn and restore the twenty-cent rate on corn for domestic consumption.

—It is announced by President A. G. Blair of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company that the stockholders have voted to increase the capital stock of the road $5,000,000. The money is to be used to double track the road, increase its rolling stock, improve its equipment, and "develop the company's terminal facilities in Cleveland," which may mean the construction of the proposed Wellington branch.

—A member of the Norfolk and Western Reorganization Committee is quoted as saying that the preliminary steps for the winding up of the receivership have already begun, and that it is the opinion of the Judges of the courts having jurisdiction that the receivership may be ended not later than the first week in October.

—D. S. Gray, for many years manager of the Union line, which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company largely controls, has been relieved of the duties of the latter position in order to devote his entire time to the Joint Traffic Association. E. A. Dawson of Chicago is to succeed Mr. Gray.

—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company was held in this city yesterday, and a dividend of 2½ per cent., in cash, was declared, payable Sept. 1, 1896. Transfer books close Aug. 8 and reopen Sept. 2.

—Gross earnings of the Big Four system for the first week in July show a decrease of $9,991.

MACKIN AND GENZ RESPITED.

Stay Granted Them by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

John Mackin, who killed his wife and mother-in-law in Jersey City, and Paul Genz, who killed Clara Arnim, his commonlaw wife in Hoboken, will not be hanged to-day in the Hudson County Jail, as was expected.

Writs of error were granted in both cases yesterday by the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton on application of the condemned men's counsel, to abide the court's decision in the Kohl case, the appeal in that case having been made upon the contention that the writ of error is a writ of right and not of grace under the Constitution, and that the act passed by the Legislature declaring it to be one of grace and not of right is unconstitutional. Under the writs granted by the court the execution of Mackin and Genz will be stayed until the Kohl case is decided. The action was taken after consultation with Attorney General Stockton.

The writs were served upon Judge Lippincott, Sheriff Toffey, and County Clerk Fisher shortly after 6 o'clock last night. Sheriff Toffey was overjoyed at the outcome of the matter, for in the ordinary course of events Mackin and Genz will not be executed until after his term expires, Nov. 30. He said the writs relieved him of a very objectionable duty. The gallows on which the men were to have been hanged will be taken down to-day.

Mackin received the news of his renewed lease of life thankfully. He almost fainted from the reaction. Genz, on the contrary, was very angry. He received the information with a shower of oaths. He said he had made up his mind to die, and now he would have to go through it all again. He said he would have to die on the gallows when a final decision was reached, and he might as well die now and put an end to it.

There was a general feeling of relief throughout the jail when the death watches were relieved and the condemned were returned to the cells they had occupied before the death watch was set.

SILVER MINE MEN'S CONSPIRACY.

Their Attempt to Swindle Seventy Millions of People.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

To the end that the Government of the United States should become the property of the silver mine owners, its currency debased, its financial policy converted into an instrument of their aggrandizement, and the interests of 70,000,000 American citizens sacrificed to their benefit, they have allied themselves with all the elements of Anarchy and outlawry and all the forces of repudiation. They have embodied the lawless and revolutionary spirit of them all—of the Haymarket murders and the American Railway Union rebellion—of Altgeld and Debs and Herr Most, and of all the pack of social banditti that are seeking a short and bloody way to wealth through pillage and rapine—they have united the separate but allied rascalities of them all in their atrocious platform, and on that platform they have placed in nomination for President of the United States the paid agent of the syndicate of silver miners behind this stupendous conspiracy against the honor, the interests, the orderly life of the Republic.

Thus far they have succeeded. They have captured a convention. They have worked them will with unreasoning mob, submissive to their dictation. They have nominated their tool for President on a platform addressed to all the elements of lawlessness and disorder. And here their triumphs end. For they have roused a nation in revolt against the insolent oligarchy of mine owners, who have undertaken to overthrow Government, law, the whole vast edifice of values and of public and private credit in order through the ruin of all other interests to cleave a path to the mints for the insignificant product of their mines, and to force that small and depreciated silver product upon 70,000,000 people as their only standard of value, at a loss of countless billions to them all. These 70,000,000 American people are going to say next November whether they will run this Government or whether it shall be run by and for the five mining States in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, where the silver kings sit on their thrones of bullion.

A NEW CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

There Is Need of Informing the People on Financial Questions.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, (Ind. Dem.)

What has to be done between this and next November is to conduct a campaign of education on the financial question that will need to be without a parallel in its thoroughness and daily persistence. If the voters of the United States are not informed and drilled into complete mastery of at least the fundamental principles of right finance within the next four months, then there will be a free-silver President and a free-silver majority in Congress. The man who blinks at facts because they do not please him may be fit for a monastery, but he has no place in this busy and practical life of ours. The biggest fight for a quarter of a century in this country is now well on. Let the sound-money men in general preserve the same apathy, the same lofty confidence in the ability of their principles to triumph, without agitation and without aid, the same sarcastic contempt for those of opposite views, who can only seek refuge in silence, and they will find that their votes in November bear the same ratio to the silver vote that was shown in the convention at Chicago.

We do not doubt for a second the honesty, integrity, sincerity, and devotion to right principle of the American people; but all these qualities have to be exercised according to the individual information of the voter. Possessed of them all, he may still go utterly wrong if he is governed by grounded fallacy or by the perception of a half truth. Talk to him at this time about the need of more tariff, and you have made another recruit for free silver. The sound-money men have lost one battle by their own apathy and foolish sense of innate superiority. They have to deal with the millions of the American people, every man of whom feels that he is just as good and just as capable to form an opinion as the rest of them. It is time now to get down to business if we are not to have the financial system of this country revolutionized.

The world's best natural aperient,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

The Captain of The Standard.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Charles Dickens was not a militant editor. Starting The Daily News with great zeal, he soon wearied of his self-imposed task and resigned the editorship, "tired to death and quite worn out." But in this century America has not had a monopoly of the fighting editor. Capt. Hamber, formerly in control of The Standard, gave a conspicuous example of pugilistic skill. "He had driven down with Mrs. Hamber to the office, leaving her in the cab for a few minutes. While he was away, the driver addressed her in tones she did not like. 'Tom,' she said, when her husband reappeared, 'this man has spoken impertinently.' 'Get down from your perch at once,' said the journalist. The man, with an oath, descended. Hamber boxed him first on one ear, then on the other. When the cabman squared up to the editor, the latter slipped a right and left into his opponent, polishing him off very neatly."

GRAND RECEPTION IN NEWPORT.

Col. and Mrs. Best Honor the Baron and Baroness de Levay.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The most important social event of the season thus far took place this afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, when Col. and Mrs. C. L. Best gave a reception at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue in honor of Baron and Baroness de Levay, née De Wolfe, who were recently married in Bristol. Mrs. Best, who wore blue brocade silk, trimmed with lace, with diamond ornaments, was assisted in receiving by the Baroness. The latter wore blue silk, trimmed with old point lace, with diamond ornaments in her hair. These jewels were the gift on her wedding day of her husband.

Baron de Levay wore the uniform of a Lieutenant of Hussars in the Austro-Hungarian Army. Col. Best for the first time in several years was attired in the rank of the army he held on his retirement. Guests were received in the drawing room, which was elaborately decorated with flowers, while the hall, staircase, and reception room were similarly adorned, the handsome and fragrant flowers having been sent to Mrs. Best by her friends

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Boccaccio—8:00.

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What Is Going On To-day.

—Meeting Executive Committee New-York Citizens' Alliance, The Times Building, 4 P. M.
—Hoboken Turtle Club, breakfast and dinner, King's Bridge Hotel.
—Celebration of Mount Carmel Day in "Little Italy."
—Rapid Transit Commissioners' meeting, 3 P. M.
—Music in East River Park, 8 P. M.

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Weighing Coal for Fire Department.

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Miss Edythe Earle Engaged.
No Watch Trust at Present.
New Electric Wire Approved.
New Bridge Plans May Be Changed.
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When Will They Cease?

From The London Chronicle.

The German Emperor is nothing if not indiscreet, and his last orations are sufficiently amazing. We do not mind his wild words about his "many mighty ironclads" of the future. Even if we were likely to be at odds with Germany on the sea we need not worry about the fleets of the future till they are a little less imaginary. But it is very curious to hear the accent of conviction in which this bellicose young man appeals to the Almighty, as if it were obvious that God was on the side of the Germans, and had necessarily no interest in French or other outside heathen with whom his Majesty of Germany might be at war. It recalls the memorable victory letter of his grandpapa, which the sacer vates preserved to undying memory:

By help divine, my dear Augusta,
We've had another awful buster!
Ten thousand Frenchmen sent below—
Praise God, from whom all blessings flow?

When, indeed, will Christian people cease thinking of God as if he were a Prussian Junker or a French abbé, or even an English Major General?

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	66	74	80
6 A. M.	63	74	80
9 A. M.	62	79	83
12 M.	68	82	89
4 P. M.	67	82	88
6 P. M.	66	82	87
9 P. M.	68	80	83
12 P. M.	68	78	81

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 83.30
Weather Bureau 78.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....66.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date the last twenty years 76.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, followed by clearing weather.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

DEALING WITH DELUSION.

The advocates of a sound-money policy in this campaign should realize that they have a popular delusion to deal with, and the weapon with which to fight a delusion is the light of reason. Whatever selfish or dishonest motives mine owners and demagogues may have in fostering the free-silver delusion, the fact may as well be recognized that the mass of the people who are carried away by it are honest, though misguided. They do not understand the subject of the currency; they have not the requisite knowledge and are not able to reason out sound conclusions. It would do no good to call them fools and knaves if they were so, but they are not. They are for the most part men of ordinary intelligence and average character who have gone astray through misunderstanding of a question which is beyond the range of the knowledge and thinking of their everyday life. They have been persuaded by evil teachers, most of them deluded by partial knowledge and imperfect reasoning, that the bad industrial and commercial condition of the country is due to the "demonetization of silver," and that the remedy lies in its restoration, and under that mistaken conviction their passions have been aroused to right what they believe to be a wrong.

If this delusion is to be dispelled or greatly allayed in the next three months and a half, it must be, not by denunciation, but by enlightenment. It is a short time for an educational campaign, but that is what is needed. The active propaganda of false doctrine has been going on for two or three years, and what was a sporadic disease has become an epidemic in large sections of the country and has infected districts supposed to be immune. It must be checked by spreading sound doctrine in terms that can be "understanded of the people" and in appeals to common sense and intelligent self-interest.

This is not a subject so abstruse that it cannot be comprehended by the common people, nor are the common people so besotted with ignorance that they will not listen to words of knowledge and reason if they are offered. They are laboring under two mistakes, which have been assiduously fostered by free-silver advocates for many months. One is that the industrial depression and disorder are due to insufficient currency, caused by a withdrawal of silver, which has produced an appreciation of the money standard and a fall in the value of the great staple products of the country. It will be easy to show in plain language that this supposed cause does not actually exist and to explain in a convincing way what the real cause of the trouble is. It can be made clear how much more important credit and confidence are than the volume of money, and that these depend upon the soundness of money and have been paralyzed by apprehension lest the standard be changed—an apprehension caused by silver inflation and by the agitation for a further and more disastrous inflation.

The other mistake of the victims of the free-silver-coinage delusion comes from a failure to understand what money really is and how its functions are performed. On this point what is needed is elementary teaching, for which experience affords ample material and history is full of lessons. The notion that a Government "makes money," that it can by its fiat put value into what does not contain value, or increase value in anything by its stamp, beyond the effect upon the relation of demand and supply produced by withdrawing a certain amount or an uncertain amount of the material from the markets of the world, has survived the continuous refutation of reason and experience for generations. The refutation needs to be brought home to the people of a large part of this country, as if the notion had never been exploded before. We need to put into this campaign of fifteen weeks the simple teaching on the money question which the schools of the country ought to have been giving for a generation past.

ROOTING OUT THE ROOKERIES.

The mere description of the tenement houses condemned by the Board of Health is enough to justify the law under which the board is acting and the vigorous execution of it which has been entered upon. It is made plain that these rookeries are unfit for human habitation and incapable of being made fit for it, and the only reparation public authority can make for allowing them to exist in the past is to root them out now and establish decent sanitary conditions in the localities which they have infected so long.

These rotten hives of poverty, vice, and misery have reeked with physical and moral disease and spread their infection to swell the rate of death and degrade the quality of life about them long enough. It is unfortunate that there should be human beings whose condition is such that they will consent to live in such places, but their condition is not likely to be improved so long as such places exist for the dregs of society to sink into. With some it is abject poverty or hopeless incapacity that consents, but their state is made worse by having no barrier but the "limit of subsistence" to the degradation of their dwelling places.

Hardly less melancholy than the consent of these denizens of the deepest slums to live so packed in vile and unwholesome abodes that they breed infection is the willingness of men of "property" to supply them with such abodes and take a monthly rent for their use. There will be little patience with the resistance of these "landlords" to the execution of the law. They cannot prevent the turning out of their tenants by the order of the Board of Health so long as the law holds, and their contention over the compensation for the "property" of which they have made a nuisance is intended, if possible, to have the law set aside as unconstitutional. It is not likely to succeed, but these men are making an unseemly exhibition of themselves in the effort. Nothing but obscurity saved them from odium before, and they would do well to retain their obscurity by quickly acquiescing in the operation of a law which every decent citizen rejoices to see enforced.

Doubtless the wretched people who are turned out of these noisome tenements "must live," and must live cheaply, and it may be that something should be done to provide them with better habitations. That is another problem. But of the desirability of cleaning out the festering pestholes that now exist and establishing a standard below which human habitations shall not be allowed to sink hereafter there can be no doubt.

MR. VANDERBILT'S ILLNESS.

The sudden illness of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has produced an effect of which it is worth while to consider the social and even the political aspects. Mr. VANDERBILT is known by name to almost everybody in the country as perhaps the richest man in it, certainly the richest man whose fortune is, so to say, an active and militant force in the development of the country. There are many millionaires and even multi-millionaires who might be disabled by illness without concerning anybody beyond their own immediate circles of families and friends. But the head of the "Vanderbilt system" is by no means one of these. The innumerable questions of detail and the numerous questions that are more than of detail which are in the ordinary course of things submitted to him must now go for the time unanswered. His lieutenants are forced by his illness to postpone their plans of recreation. In the stock market, and so throughout the commercial world, the effect of the illness of such a man is to produce a certain suspense.

If Mr. VANDERBILT's illness should be as slight as everybody must hope that it is, and as there seems very good reason for hoping, it will be almost worth while for him to have incurred it. His illness suspends his personal supervision of the great system of which he is at the head and in which he is also but the largest of many investors, in whose behalf as well as in his own he works unremittingly. The suspension of his activity calls attention to its incessancy and to its importance. And at this time it is not to be forgotten that he is the typical "goldbug," the man whose name would probably be mentioned first by a Populist demagogue who was asked to name the authors of the oppressions and evils of which he made complaint. To anybody who knows anything about it, nothing could be more absurd than such a designation of such a man. The wealth he inherited was made and has been increased by rendering an enormous public service, which is especially a service to the farmers of the Northwest. It is the improvement in railroad transportation from the prairies to the seaboard that has enabled the farmers of the Northwest to offer their products in the markets of Europe in competition with the products of Europe. To pretend that a man is an oppressor and a public enemy who is not only one of the most conspicuous of the authors of this great National benefit, but who is one of the most hard-working and one of the most conscientious of business men, who is scrupulously just in all his dealings, and who is most generous and considerate withal, is one of the most absurd propositions that malignity could devise or ignorance accept.

Compare CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, as a man and a citizen, with the men who arraign him and such as he with such a demagogue as TILLMAN, and consider which of them has done the greater public service. "Envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness" are no more respectable qualities in public than in private life. If the illness of Mr. VANDERBILT should have the effect of calling attention to the part he plays in the business of this country and to the manner in which he plays it, it will not have been without its compensations.

MR. BRYAN DEFINES THE ISSUE.

Mr. BRYAN has made his first serious campaign speech. With the exception of a stupid jeer at honesty in finance as aristocratic and English, the speech is much more creditable to the candidate than his more ambitious effort at the convention. That, however, is not much of a compliment, for the percentage of sense in his latest speech is still not large.

His definition of parties as "instruments by which we serve our country" and his declaration that they "can only claim the support of the people when" they "are efficient instruments in the hands of the people for accomplishing good" are sound. He justifies by these statements—if any justification were needed—the action of every Democrat who refuses to accept the platform and candidate of the Chicago Convention, because they will accomplish evil, and not good. He is right also in saying that "the most important issue is the money question" and that on that "the two parties [his own and the other] have taken positions directly opposite to each other" and must fight it out. And he does not try to soften what his party has chosen as its policy. It declared, he says, "that the silver dollar should be of full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that such legislation should be enacted as is necessary to the restoration of unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid of any other nation."

"We also declared," he adds, "that the silver dollar should be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that such legislation should be enacted as is necessary to prevent for the future the demonetization of any legal money. The platform declared that the Government should exercise the right to redeem its obligations in either gold or silver."

Here is, in plain English, what this means. The mine owners and importers of silver shall be allowed to take to the mints all the silver they can dig out or import, and for every 53 cents' worth they shall receive a silver coin which the people of the United States must take for 100 cents. Men who have loaned the Government a dollar must take 53 cents. Men who work for $2 a day must take $1.06. The 4,500,000 depositors in savings banks who have laid up their $300 each must be content with $169. The mechanic who has put $500 in a building association in order to secure a home for his family must receive only $265. The clerk who has insured his life for $1,000 must see it shrink to $530. And if, after the silver mine owners and speculators have been allowed to pocket the profits of an enormous coinage of fifty-three-cent silver dollars, any man, rich or poor, wishes to make a contract to be paid for goods or loans or services in dollars worth 100 cents, he shall by law be forbidden so to do.

This is what Mr. BRYAN calls the issue "between an American financial system for the American people and an English financial system for the English aristocracy." The Bryan system is one which Englishmen may hail with delight. It would enable them, the great silver traders and owners of the world, to ship to the mints of the United States every ounce of silver they could lay hands on at a profit of 88½ per cent. And every cent of that profit would be taken out of the pockets of Americans.

Mr. BRYAN tries to higgle with the declaration that the gold standard shall be maintained until changed by international agreement. He says: "If the gold standard is a good thing, why should we try to get rid of it, and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us let go?"

The simple answer is that the gold standard is good because it is the standard of all civilized powers. If all civilized powers agreed to change it, the risk in the change would be reduced as low as possible. If the change is made by all, each country would have to take care of its own silver. If it is made by us alone, we should have to take all the silver other nations chose to send us, paying, by law, $1 for every 53 cents' worth. That is all there is in that issue.

OUR FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

The Supreme Court was yesterday, not for the first time, the scene of a striking illustration how alien and remote from any standards or customs with which we are familiar is a considerable part of our population. The occasion was the conviction of another firebug. Incendiarism, regarded as a trade, is of foreign origin and recent importation. And yet, in the series of trials of which this is the latest, it has been shown that among a part of our foreign population it is a trade as clearly recognized and apparently as much esteemed as any other. Not only does the householder or flatholder who desires to swindle an insurance company find an expert ready to furnish him with the skill and experience ready to carry out his desire, but the expert pursues him with temptation and solicitation. And we believe it is not on record that any person thus approached has ever spontaneously taken steps to have the seducer's course arrested. In the circle in which these villains operate there has not appeared anybody to give evidence against them actuated by mere love of justice and horror of crime.

This is a very serious state of things. It shows that the children of these benighted or villainous people must be so exposed to American influences and so aerated by them as to be completely transformed before they can be regarded as trustworthy American citizens. A public-school system that scarcely pretends to inculcate either morals or manners has a very heavy burden laid upon it to effect such a transformation. And yet the public-school system is the chief reliance we have in the work of making the children of the firebugs and the employers of the firebugs more valuable members of society than their parents.

The conviction of HERSCHKOPF was the occasion, moreover, of a curious display of foreign manners. In this respect it was not so striking as a former demonstration of the same kind. The conviction of one of his predecessors, which was unquestionably just, turned the courtroom in which it occurred into a "Place of Lamentation," and for a long time the room resounded with the wails of the sympathizers with arson and murder. On this occasion the verdict was as plainly just, but the lamentations were those of the prisoner alone, who expressed himself in loud and frantic untruths. Another very curious incident was the request of the prisoner's counsel that the execution of the sentence should be postponed for a week in order that the prisoner's wife should be enabled to get a divorce from him and thus escape the odium of being a convict's wife, and the granting of this request by the court, although the court proceeded to pronounce the sentence of imprisonment for life. This is a very queer proceeding, because, in the first place, a man is a convict as soon as he is sentenced, and because, in the second place, a life sentence, under the law of the State, ipso facto releases the wife of the person sentenced and enables her to remarry without incurring the penalty of bigamy. But it will be agreed that the whole procedure has a very foreign air and is calculated to admonish native Americans of the existence among them of a large class of people with whom they can scarcely be said to have anything at all in common.

THE WEST AND SOUTH.

In the course of the campaign of education now begun it will be made clearer to the people of the far West and the far South than it ever has been made before on which side their true interest lies. The talk about "the East" and "the money power" of which we have been hearing so much during the past week would be comic if it were not so pathetic, and even its pathos does not hinder it from being comic. AESOP seems to have foreseen the silver craze in a continent not then discovered when he wrote, two thousand years ago, the fable of the "Stomach and the Limbs," which is elsewhere reprinted. The theory held by the arms and legs in that fable of the uselessness, laziness, and contemptibility of the centre of nutrition is exactly the view taken in Populist communities of "Wall Street" and also of the lesser local centres of lending and borrowing.

A farmer is not apt to know how delicate and precarious an affair is commercial credit until the fact is brought immediately home to him. It is in the way to be so brought home.

The mere adoption by the Populists who have captured the machinery of the Democratic Party of their platform of repudiation has already affected the development of the West and the South. We hear of enterprises already under way in the far West, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars upon local labor, which have now been suspended. The total thus already lost to labor in these regions must amount to many millions. The operations now suspended will certainly not be resumed until after the election. The election of BRYAN is a remote contingency, it is true, but it is equally true that capital is timid. The contingency that is raised by his nomination has sufficed to paralyze for the time the industrial development of these regions, to put an additional pressure upon every farmer in them who feels himself already sorely pressed. He has thought to find his remedy, as his foolish spokesman, BRYAN, put it, in "defying" the "money power" and in threatening to pay less than he owes, if he pays anything at all. The answer to this "defiance" is a refusal to invest more money in the regions that are under his political control until it is clearly ascertained that his political control does not extend to the United States. There is nothing in the least vindictive in this decision. It is purely a matter of business. The "moral risk" of investments in the silver States has been perceptibly increased within a week. The result of this increase is that, by the unconcerted and almost automatic action of men two thousand miles or five thousand miles away who have money to invest, and who simply will not invest it on bad security, the Populist farmer of the West and the Populist planter of the South find their markets contracted, their difficulties increased, the pressure upon them become suddenly heavier.

If such a calamity as the election of a repudiator could happen, this pressure would be increased many fold. Nay, even after the defeat of BRYAN, the support he receives will necessarily operate to the disadvantage of the communities which support him. It must be so. When a community declares for itself that it is not trustworthy, how can anybody trust it further? The vote of a State for BRYAN will be a notification to all the world that a majority of voters in that community are opposed to the honest payment of public or private debts. The experiment has been tried before, and it did not operate favorably to the dishonest debtor. There are American States which have repudiated their debts. For a whole generation after it they had to pay immeasurably more money than their repudiation saved them. First, they had to pay in the increased interest that was charged to cover the moral risk. Next they had to pay in the withholding of capital from enterprises that would have been feasible and promised profit in an honest community, but that did not promise compensation for the moral risk.

The States which are now expected to vote for repudiation are the very States that have most urgent need of capital from beyond their own borders to develop their own resources. To secure greater facility of communication is their very first industrial need, and they have no stored-up capital of their own. If they had borrowed all that they needed to borrow, there would be a more plausible case to be made for repudiation. But they need more money, and they will themselves have deprived themselves of the first element of security for the lender of it in their own honesty.

The lady who visited a hospital in Baltimore and tried to make arrangements with the janitor for the admission of a patient whom she desired to have killed and dissected by the doctors was thought to be perfectly sane, because she spoke coherently and betrayed in her behavior no evidences of an unsound mind. The idea that every case of mental unsoundness is marked by grotesque behavior and positive incoherency needs to be strongly combated. Not only the janitors of Baltimore hospitals, but some millions of their fellow-countrymen must be taught within the next few months that a certain measure of plausibility and coherence is frequently possessed by people afflicted with mania. The ability to set forth preposterous and pernicious ideas with some sort of logical clearness and no outward hint of mental derangement is much too common for the public good.

The recent performance at St. George's Hall in London, under the eyes of the enthusiasts of the Elizabethan Stage Society, of KIT MARLOWE'S "Faustus" seems to have had the usual depressing effect. All the accessories of the early stage were there, as far as study could make their reconstruction possible, but the spirit of the early Elizabethan era was not on the actors or among the spectators. The fervor of the students could not give the illusion of life to a work more closely resembling the miracle plays, out of which, by slow processes, English drama grew, than the drama as we understand it. There was, to be sure, a prologue in verse, by MR. SWINBURNE, sincere, eloquent, and beautiful, as these first verses of it show:

Light, as when the dawn takes wing and smites
the sea,
Smote England when his day bade MARLOWE
be.
No fire so keen had thrilled the clouds of time
Since DANTE'S breath made Italy sublime.
Earth, bright with flowers whose dew shone soft
as tears,
Through CHAUCER cast her charm on eyes and
ears;
The lustrous laughter of the love-lit earth
Rang, leapt, and lightened in his might of
mirth.
Deep moonlight, hallowing all the breathless air,
Made earth and heaven for SPENSER faint and
fair.
But song might bid not heaven and earth be one
Till MARLOWE'S voice gave warning of the
sun.

But this would serve better for a new edition of MARLOWE'S works than for a mistaken effort to get back to the theatre of his time, which can no more be revived than the storied cart of Thespis and the Dionysiac theatre of Athens.

AESOP ON FREE SILVER.

Venter et Membra.

Membra quondam dicebant ventri: Nosne
te semper ministerio nostro alemus, dum
ipse summo otio frueris? Non faciemus.
Dum igitur ventri cibum subducunt, corpus
debilitatur, et membra sero invidiae suae
poenituit.

(Translation.)

Goldbug and Populist.

Once upon a time every one that was in debt and every one that was discontented said to the capitalists, "We work to enrich you, while you do nothing at all; we will do it no longer—16 to 1 or bust." Thereupon they began to pay 50 cents on the dollar, when they discovered that business was more stagnant than before, that the market for their crops had been contracted, and that they could borrow no more money on any terms.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

—A discussion has arisen in the English newspapers as to the earliest use of a conducting stick by the leader of the orchestra. It grew out of a statement in Dr. Murray's English Dictionary that the year 1867 is the earliest dated reference to the use of the word baton as an equivalent for the conducting stick in English literature. This statement is hotly disputed to no particular end. It depends largely upon the exact meaning of the words "English literature." It is likely that newspaper writers on musical subjects used the easy phrase "under the baton of" long before 1867. But there is no reason why the conductor's stick should be called a baton rather than a scipio or a virga or a plain stick. The custom did not begin in France. Within comparatively recent years the tempi were denoted for the other players by the leader of the first violins, who is still called the concertmaster. In those times the conductor sat at a piano. But the use of a conducting stick dates far back of the history of the modern orchestra, nevertheless. The ever-delightful Pepys heard a band play, in 1661, at Greenwich and "saw the simple motion that is there of a woman with a rod in her hand, keeping time with the musique as it plays." Heinrich Albrecht used the conductor's stick in Germany in the first half of the seventeenth century. But Grove's Dictionary of Music insists that "the first baton employed in England was probably the 'Takirsbatcheen,' used by Spohr at the Philharmonic in 1820." The custom was firmly established in England by Sir Michael Costa in the thirties, and by Mendelssohn at the Gewandhaus concerts in Leipsic in 1835. As to the leadership of the first violin, Berlioz declares that it began with the deafness of Beethoven, when "the musicians, in order that they might keep together, eventually agreed to follow the slight indications of time which the concertmeister gave them, and not to attend to Beethoven's conducting stick."

—The death is announced in Milan, at the age of eighty years, of Franchi, who was for many years Adelina Patti's secretary and confidential agent. By way of obituary the following doubtful yarn is told about him in London. The scene is Philadelphia, in one of Patti's tours under the management of Mapleson: Mapleson's contract was to pay Patti $5,000 a night, in advance. He only possessed $4,000, and Mme. Patti good-naturedly undertook to come to the theatre ready dressed for "La Traviata," all save her shoes. Eight hundred dollars more was scraped from the box office, and Signor Franchi declared: "You are a marvelous man, Mapleson. She would not do it for any one but you. Mme. Patti has put one shoe on." Nor was the other shoe worn till the odd $200 was planked down.

—The good news comes from London that, before retiring to private life, Jean de Reszke intends to take up the rôles of Siegmund and Siegfried, and that he will appear as those two heroes of the Wagner trilogy in New-York next Winter, with Edouard de Reszke, of course, as Wotan.

—The money value of the "floral tributes" at the funeral of Sir Augustus Harris is said to have exceeded $10,000. There is talk in London of building a Harris Memorial.

—"The History of the Introduction of Bach's Music into England," a new book by F. G. Edwards, will soon be published in London.

—Watkin Mills will remain in England all next Winter, and sail for the United States March 20, to be in time for the Spring festivals.

—Sir Arthur Sullivan is in poor health.

A Most Shameful Declaration.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

No sane and intelligent man who has examined and re-examined that astounding pronouncement [the Chicago platform] will hesitate to characterize it as the most shameful declaration that ever emanated from an assemblage of Americans.

FOR NEW STATUE OF BOLIVAR.

Venezuelan Government May Replace the One in Central Park.

It has been known for some time that the Venezuelan Government, as well as the people of this city, were not satisfied with the equestrian statue of Bolivar in Central Park. As it was not a pleasing object of art, it was put in a somewhat out-of-the-way spot, where it would not attract too much criticism.

In both design and execution it is inartistic. The Government of Venezuela has therefore notified our Government that it will present a new and better statue of the great liberator. It will also expect that a better position will be given to the new statue, so that it will prove a conspicuous ornament to the Park.

The following letter from the United States Minister at Caracas was forwarded by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, to Gov. Morton, and by Gov. Morton to Mayor Strong:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
CARACAS, June 29, 1896.

Sir: Through the Minister of Foreign Affairs I am requested to say to you that the Government of Venezuela realizes the fact that the present statue of Bolivar in Central Park, New-York, is one not at all appropriate to the name and fame of the great liberator, and not tending to adorn or beautify the Park, and has been relegated to the obscure position it now occupies. It is the intention of the Government to replace the present statue.

To the Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

In his letter Mr. Olney says that the Government of Venezuela "hopes that the Park Commissioners may be willing to set apart a better location than that occupied by the present statue."

LOCKPORT WATER SUPPLY DEVICE.

Project to Tunnel 1,000 Feet Through Rock Above Locks.

ALBANY, July 15.—Mayor Petersen of Lockport was in consultation with State Engineer Adams to-day regarding the methods to be adopted by the State Engineer's department in carrying out the canal improvement plans above Lockport.

The City of Lockport takes other than its drinking-water supply from the upper level of the Erie Canal near Lockport, and the Mayor wants the water left in that portion of the canal while the improvements are in progress. The State Engineer refused to consider this request, stating that it would entail upon the State an extra expense of over $200,000.

Mr. Adams will consider a proposition of the Mayor that the city be permitted to drive a tunnel from the present cistern from which the pumps take their city water to a point 1,000 feet above the Lockport locks, the bottom of the tunnel to be lower than the new canal bottom.

This tunnel through the rock would collect all water that would come through the seams of the rock on the sides of the canal, and carry it to the pumps during the progress of the improvement, when the water will be shut off from the canal at Pendleton, five miles above Lockport.

THE BERING SEA COMMISSION.

The Two Members of the Board Appointed by Each Government.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A further step was taken by Great Britain and the United States several days ago in the matter of a consideration of the British claims against this country for seizures in previous years in Bering Sea.

The announcement was first made in The United Press dispatches a year ago that a treaty providing for the appointment of a joint commission of two to adjust these claims was then in process of construction between Secretary Olney and her Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. This treaty was subsequently ratified by the Senate. It provides, in addition to one representative on the part of each Government, for a third Commissioner, in the event that the two original Commissioners fail to agree. The British Government has selected George E. King, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, while the United States Commissioner is Judge William L. Putnam of the First United States Judicial Circuit.

The Commissioners will meet at Victoria, B. C., which was selected because of its proximity to the scene of the seizures, but probably not until next Autumn.

TO INCREASE SILVER COINAGE.

The Treasury Needs More Dollars to Redeem Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Owing to the fact that the amount of silver dollars in the Treasury available for the redemption of Treasury notes has become reduced to $10,659,582, and will be further reduced by redemption during the current month, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints will be increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 per month from Aug. 1, and will probably be continued at that rate in order that the Treasury may have a sufficient stock to redeem Treasury notes presented in exchange for silver dollars.

On the 1st of March, 1893, the Treasury held 29,390,461 standard silver dollars for the redemption of Treasury notes issued under the act of July, 1890. To-day the number of silver dollars held by the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes is 10,659,582. Since March 1, 1893, the coinage of silver dollars has aggregated 11,983,066. Of this sum, however, $2,311,677 was profits or seigniorage, which leaves $9,671,379 for the redemption of Treasury notes.

The amount of Treasury notes redeemed in silver dollars and canceled from Nov. 1, 1893, to July 14, 1896, was $28,402,258.

PROGRESS OF HARBOR WORK.

Annual Report of Capt. Leach Regarding Northeast New-York.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The annual report of Capt. S. S. Leach, engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements in Vermont and Northeast New-York, was made public to-day. It shows that the improvement of the shoals between Sister Islands and Cross Over Light, and between Ogdensburg and the foot of Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence, has been continued, and there is now an eighteen-foot channel through all American waters between Ogdensburg and the lake, with but one dangerous shoal. This is the Dark Island shoal, which the appropriation of June, 1896, provides for removing.

The work of deepening and widening the channel in the Ogdensburg Harbor, along the wharves, has resulted in securing a channel sixteen and a half feet deep at low water. The work of most urgency now is the removal of the tongue of hard pan between the two channels in the Oswegatchie; the enlargement of the upper entrance, and the further widening and, in some cases, deepening of the present channel.

A NEW PROFESSOR FOR CORNELL.

Walter Williams Elected to an Important Position in the Faculty.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 15.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University at this city to-day the Chair of the Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery, Zootomy, Obstetrics, and Jurisprudence in the New-York State Veterinary College was filled by the election of Walter Williams, D. V. S., Professor of Veterinary Science and Physiology in the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Veterinarian to the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Prof. Williams has served for years as associate editor of The American Veterinary Review, and has produced a number of monographs, embracing much original scientific work in veterinary science. He conducted an extensive practice for twelve years at Bloomington, Ill.

A Suggestion for Experimenters.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Standard.

An eminent Berlin physician claims to have ascertained that the stomach and intestines can be photographed with the aid of Röntgen rays, provided that those organs contain solutions of metallic salt which are just as impenetrable by the rays as metals. Bones are the most opaque of all the organs, and preparations of lime, including lime water, are equally so.

CAPTURED A FILIBUSTER

SECURED BY A SPANISH WARSHIP OFF THE COAST OF CUBA.

All the Crew of the Vessel Imprisoned by the Spaniards—No Details of the Capture Given—Another Train Wrecked by the Insurgents in the Province of Matanzas—Dynamite Used to Cause the Explosion.

MADRID, July 15.—A dispatch from Havana states that a Spanish warship has captured a filibustering vessel, and that all the crew of the latter have been imprisoned. No further details are given.

HAVANA, July 15.—Further details that have been received of the blowing up on Monday morning of a train between Cidra and Sabanilla, near Matanzas, made it surprising that there was not a greater number of victims. The armored car that is attached to all trains for their protection from the insurgents and another car were thrown over an embankment twenty-five feet high. Two Lieutenant Colonels, a Captain, and a number of privates, who were traveling as passengers, repulsed the attack made by the rebels as soon as the explosion occurred. The explosion tore up over 200 feet of the track.

Dynamiters wrecked another train yesterday on the United Railway between the Bermejay and Palos stations, in the Province of Matanzas. The armed escort of twenty sharpshooters made a heroic and successful defense for an hour against 150 rebels, who fired on the train after the explosion. The latter were finally compelled to retreat. The engineer of the train and Major Villalon were slightly wounded. Two rebels were killed.

The insurgent Lieut. Col. Jesus Rodriguez, who was recently captured, was shot this morning at Sagua.

JACKSONVILLE, July 15.—Passengers by the steamer Mascotte to-night state that the report of Maceo's assassination is without foundation.

THE IRISH LAND BILL DISCUSSED.

Mr. Chamberlain Says Ireland Is Monopolizing Parliament's Time.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that the Government withdrew those sections of the Irish land bill relating to procedure before Land Courts and defining improvements upon landed property, whether made by landlord or tenant.

Mr. Labouchère and Mr. John Morley asked what were the intentions of the Government in case the bill should not be passed before the middle of August, when the House is to adjourn.

Mr. Balfour replied that he did not know what would be done in that event.

Sir William Harcourt delivered a fiery speech denouncing the Government for their gross mismanagement of public business.

Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, spoke in condemnation of the Irish land bill and declared that the Irish members would force the Government to produce a better measure at the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied to Mr. Dillon as the spokesman of the Government, in the absence of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the Ministerial leader in the House, who is suffering from an attack of catarrh. Mr. Chamberlain made a vigorous defense of the bill, and said that the Irish in recent years had had a monopoly of the time of the British Parliament. England, he declared, would not allow Ireland to monopolize the time of the representative legislative body any longer. With a reasonable time for discussion of the measure, he said, the bill ought to pass within the present session.

Mr. Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, said that the bill was by no means a bad one, and he hoped that the Government would persevere in putting it through.

Mr. Timothy M. Healy, anti-Parnellite, who participated in the debate, did not attack the bill, but blamed for the Irish members a reasonable time for its discussion.

It was finally announced that the Government would proceed with the Irish land bill to-morrow.

THE ATTACK ON PRESIDENT FAURE.

Emperor William Congratulates Him on His Escape.

PARIS, July 15.—The entire press of the city reprobates the act of François, the man who presumably made an attempt to shoot President Faure yesterday, but most of them are inclined to the belief that it was the act of an insane man. The Matin urges the public not to magnify the inoffensive act of a poor lunatic.

Emperor William of Germany has wired President Faure a message of congratulation upon his escape from harm.

Boulant, the man arrested at Longchamp yesterday on the charge of having approved of François's presumable attempt upon the life of President Faure, was released to-day, it having been proved that he did not use the words attributed to him.

It was stated by the police that when François discharged his revolver Boulant exclaimed of: "That's the sort of fellow for me. He has done the proper thing." He was at once taken into custody under the anti-Anarchy law, which makes the approval of outrage a penal offense.

Death of Cardinal La Valletta.

ROME, July 15.—Cardinal Raphael Monaco La Valletta, the senior Cardinal Bishop of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, died at Castellamaro last evening. He was born at Aquila, Feb. 23, 1827, and created a Cardinal March 13, 1868. Cardinal Monaco La Valletta was the dean of the Sacred College. He was also Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Prefect of the Congregation Ceremonial, Grand Penitentiary, Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica, Grand Prior in Rome of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Bishop of Porto and Santo.

Turkish Treachery in Crete.

LONDON, July 15.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the Turks in Crete have further violated the armistice that was recently agreed upon between themselves and the Christian insurgents by attacking Apokcrona. They were twice repulsed by the defenders of the place. The Vali tried to stop the fighting, but the troops ignored his commands. It is reported that Abdullah Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces in the island, is arming the native Mussulmans.

The Duc d'Orleans to Marry.

VIENNA, July 15.—Prince Louis Philip Robert, Duc d'Orleans, son of the late Comte de Paris and head of the house of Bourbon-Orleans, was formally betrothed at Alcsuth Castle, in Hungary, this afternoon to the Archduchess Marie-Dorotheа-Amelie, daughter of Archduke Joseph of Austria. The Duc d'Orleans is twenty-seven years of age, and his fiancée is twenty-nine.

Presented to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, July 15.—Sir Donald A. Smith was formally presented to the Queen today in his capacity as High Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada in London. He will sail for America on board the steamer Lucania, on July 18, for the purpose of making a short visit to Canada.

Mayor Calvignac Released.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Calvignac, the Socialist Mayor of Carmaux, who was arrested for acting contrary to the authority of the Government, was released to-day.

Colored Man's Body Found.

The body of a powerfully built colored man, clad only in a pair of drawers, was found in the East River at Pier 8 yesterday afternoon. There was a large cut in the head, which the police think may indicate foul play.

SPORT AT STATE CAMP.

Militiamen Combine Pleasure with Good Hard Work.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 15.—The weather was very sultry this morning. Despite this the drills were well executed. The Twenty-third boys are improving daily in their work, and the dress parade is now up to the standard. The officer of the day was Capt. Praeger, and the officer of the guard was Lieut. Hughes.

Gen. McAlpin announced to-day that he had officially investigated the story published that there had been negligence on the part of the post surgeons in attending Trooper Lasson, and had found that the story was without foundation.

It has been decided to have the Fifth Provisional Battalion and the Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Separate Companies occupy camp with the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Major Russell of the Thirteenth.

The parade this evening was not very good, but the men had a very hard day of it, and good work was not looked for.

To-morrow Gen. McAlpin will review the men now in camp.

Companies A and B of the Twenty-third Regiment live in adjoining streets. In fact, they may be said to live in the same street, for A Company is so large that some of its members live in the upper part of the thoroughfare allotted to B. For some time they have been talking up the merits of their ball players, and to-day their nines met to do battle. It was an eight-inning game, and it ended in a victory for A by a score of 29 to 9. Private J. F. Becker of Company B was the umpire.

For several evenings the field musicians of the Twenty-third have been giving entertainments in their quarters that have been very meritorious. Their talented amateurs are Henry Day, baritone soloist; "Sammy" Johnson, eccentric dancer; Frank Kilmer, songs and dances, and Rockfellow and Murray in jigs and reels. The music is furnished by George Johnson, flute; Arthur Martella, mandolin; "Dan" De Reverse, violin, and "Billy" Messiter, guitar.

The first corps of field musicians has improved greatly since it has been in camp, and is now very efficient, both in marching and in music. Drum Major Charles H. Brown has charge of the corps.

Company D, headed by a drummer and fifer, marched down to the Roa Hook station this afternoon to meet their veterans, who came up by train. There were thirty-three visitors. They were escorted into camp and treated right royally by the company.

Company B has issued invitations to its veterans and friends for Friday. On the same evening the initiation ceremonies of the A. O. O. S., a secret organization of the company formed some five years ago, will take place.

J. S. Treadwell of Company F entered some athletic game at Iona Island yesterday. In the hurdle race he injured his kneepan, and is now laid up in quarters.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. Sanderson A. Ross of the Twenty-ninth Separate Company; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. D. C. Hamilton of Company G, and Second Lieut. C. G. Rasmus of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment.

Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, and Col. George Moore Smith, Sixty-ninth Regiment, were visitors at camp to-day.

MR. JONES FALLS FROM STAGE.

Mishap Not in the Bill of the Piece "In Gay New-York."

By an accidental fall over the footlights into the orchestra, Walter Jones, the principal comedian of the "In Gay New-York" Company at the Casino Theatre, was rendered unconscious last night.

In the second act Mr. Jones takes the part that burlesques E. H. Sothern in the "Prisoner of Zenda." Two actors, a man and a woman disguised as country people, meanwhile rush among the audience and demand in loud tones that their daughter, whom they claim is on the stage, shall be restored to them. Jones has been in the habit, when this disturbance takes place, of placing his foot against a brass chain that extends across the stage.

This chain broke last night, and Jones fell on his head into the orchestra. In falling he got a bad cut over the right eye by striking a music stand. The audience thought that this was part of the play, and the orchestra continued as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Jones was carried through the theatre to the side stage door. Dr. E. S. Peck of 53 West Fifty-sixth Street, who was in the audience, volunteered his services, and went behind the scenes. He dressed the cut in Mr. Jones's head, and found that he was suffering also from a badly sprained neck. After a delay of twenty-five minutes Mr. Jones was able to resume his work.

"MAD DOGS" THAT ARE NOT MAD.

President Haynes Explodes Some Old Theories.

President Haynes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals called at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night to see Capt. Chapman regarding some statistics of mad dogs. The Captain was out, so he talked with Sergt. McDermott.

President Haynes said that he had been attracted lately by the numerous reports of mad dogs shot by the police, and had been making some investigations.

He said he believed that a great many valuable dogs were killed when they were merely having fits or convulsions, brought on by heat or other causes.

The public impression of a mad dog was all wrong, for he had learned that a mad dog did not froth at the mouth, and would always take water instead of shunning it. Further, that it would always run away from home and owner instead of biting him.

The President said he had in preparation a pamphlet on the subject for the guidance of the police and the public, which he hoped to have ready in a week or ten days.

TO TEST THEIR ALLEGED RIGHTS.

Liquor Dealers Decline to Close Before One o'Clock.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 15.—The liquor dealers of this city intend to test the legality of the city ordinance making all licensed places close at midnight. Yesterday Chief of Police Meade entered a formal complaint against Samuel Weir for violating the ordinance by keeping his bar open until 1 o'clock. The liquor men offered to test the ordinance on a hypothetical case, and, as this could not be done, Mr. Weir violated the ordinance in order to bring the matter to an issue.

The saloon keepers claim that their right to keep open until 1 o'clock, granted by the Raines law, cannot be curtailed by a city ordinance. Recorder Roberts recently decided against them, and the Common Council refused to change the ordinance. The case will probably be carried to the Court of Appeals, and will be watched with interest by cities where the same state of affairs exists.

Room Papered with Rare Stamps.

From The London Chronicle.

The ancient feudal castle of Abin, near Huy, in the Province of Liège, which was sold some years ago by the Count of Looz-Corswarem to a private purchaser, has been repurchased by the heirs of the Count for 360,000f. A few years ago 1,000,000f. was offered and refused. One of the curiosities of the castle is a room entirely papered with old Spanish stamps of nineteen cuartos, which are now very rare.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y.

—CONTINENTAL—John J. Walsh of Indianapolis.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington.

—WALDORF—Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore.

—MARLBOROUGH—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon.

—ASTOR—Congressman D. F. Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y.

—WINDSOR—Col. Peter C. Hains, United States Engineers.

—MURRAY HILL—Justice J. O. Dykman of the New-York Supreme Court.

—HOLLAND—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg and Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, Me.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH'S ESTATE.

Assets Found After Twenty Years in a Portland Bank.

From the Portland (Me.) Press.

The legal fraternity are deeply interested in one of the most curious wills that was ever probated in Portland. The Hon. F. O. J. Smith died twenty years ago, in October, 1876. This will, after making a number of bequests, left the residue of the estate to establish "A Home for Aged Couples." Judge Webb, the Hon. Darius Ingraham, and Judge Goddard were named as executors, but the two former declined to serve, and, by authority vested in the Judge of Probate, Judge Waterman and Daniel Fessenden were appointed in their places.

The late Mr. Smith was of great public service in connection with Mr. Cornell of New-York, in the introduction of the Morse electric telegraph, which owed much of its success to his labor. He was instrumental in establishing the Portland Gas Company, the York and Cumberland and Portland and Oxford Central Railroads, the latter road having been mainly built by him. He was in Congress as a Whig for some six years, and was a man of no mean ability. A great many people believed that Mr. Smith was a very rich man; others did not think that he had large means at his command, but that he had rights in the telegraph system that would eventually be very valuable.

The executors started in to ascertain what property Mr. Smith had left. The creditors of the estate, and they were numerous, filed their claims, some being approved and others failing of approval. The three executors died, one after the other, Judge Waterman being the last survivor.

Recently, a gentleman in conversation with Mr. Irving W. Parker, the lawyer, casually mentioned that he understood that there was a large sum of money belonging to the Smith estate deposited in the First National Bank. Now, it happens that Mr. Parker claims to be a creditor of the Smith estate, and to represent other creditors to the amount of several thousand dollars. When the last account of the executors was filed they were able to declare a dividend of about 40 per cent. on the claims allowed by them. The largest claim approved was that of Mr. Wood, said to be a brother of the late Hon. John M. Wood, a former member of Congress from this city, and it is supposed that Mr. Wood's claim was for assistance rendered in the telegraph business. However that might be, there appeared $27,901, the approved claim of Mr. Wood.

Mr. Parker thought the amount in the Portland bank was about $23,000. He secured the services of Mr. Dennis Meaher, and a petition was presented to the Judge of Probate stating that the executors had all died, and it was desirable in the interest of the creditors that Mr. Meaher represented that the Judge should appoint three executors, as he was empowered to do under the will of Mr. Smith.

A hearing was held at which all parties interested were present. It was desired by some of the parties that ex-Gov. Roble, President of the bank, be one of the new executors. This appointment was combatted by Mr. Meaher, and finally the Judge appointed the Hon. M. P. Frank, Dennis A. Meaher, and Josiah H. Drummond, Jr., as the executors.

The Hon. M. P. Frank was seen last evening. He said that when the former executors had thoroughly investigated the condition of the estate they found it insolvent. They then notified creditors to file their claims. A number did not have an opportunity to have their claims passed upon by the Commissioners, although approved, before the estate was closed. Mr. Parker and several other creditors were included in the number. They therefore never received any of the percentage allowed by the Commissioners. It was in order for them if any new assets were discovered to make application for payment out of the newly discovered assets. After Mr. Frank was appointed executor—a few days ago—he went to the First National Bank to ascertain what amount was left there, to get an idea as to what bonds would be required of him. Cashier Wengren said there were two drafts deposited in the bank, each for something over $11,000, making the deposit amount to nearly $23,000. Mr. Frank said he supposed the bank, as was customary with banks in the case of large deposits, would allow the usual percentage of interest.

Mr. Frank said that whether this deposit was the amount of a claim that had been made by Mr. Wood and approved and had not been called for by him, as he understood he was dead and had left no heirs to his claims, or whether it was assets discovered in New-York, he couldn't say. He inclined to the former opinion.

Mr. Parker said that some time ago before he heard of the money the Portland gentleman alluded to, he received an intimation that there was a large amount not distributed, but had the impression it was in New-York. He sent to his former law partner there to look the matter up. This gentleman was Mr. Post, who replied that he thought there was nothing in it. He could not find anything. Mr. Frank says he has now filed his bonds and the other executors have doubtless done the same.

OREGON'S LATEST SNAKE STORY.

They Do Say that One Has a Head on Each End.

From The Portland Oregonian.

SALEM, Oregon, July 9.—The large rattlesnake captured in Yamhill County yesterday is now the worse for its experience. The original home of this snake is, no doubt, in the famous Thurber snake den, near which it was captured. The Thurber den is on a farm owned by A. W. Rees, in a rocky knoll covering about two acres. The knoll is covered by a low growth of oak shrubbery and wild grass. The snake home is really a rock quarry. On the surface are rocks in endless numbers, and the regularity of the shape is remarkable. Nearly all are perfect cubes, varying in size from six inches to two feet and more. The crevices between these rocks are a natural home for the reptile family, and it is said to be no uncommon sight to see scores of snakes sunning themselves on the rocks in the early Spring.

It is not rattlesnakes alone that haunt this den. There are blow snakes and blue racers. Many of the latter have been killed in the vicinity that have attained a length of six feet.

Then there is the stupefied snake, which is one of the most interesting species of the family. This snake has a head on each end, and runs either way. One head is about one-fourth as large as the other. It is of a yellowish color. It generally lies in a loop, and is frequently observed running in an apparently stupefied condition on a rock or log. There are other varieties, such as the garter, found around the den, but the bite of none except the rattlesnake is known to be fatal. Several sheep and some cattle have died in the vicinity of the den, from snake bites.

A New Pauper Problem.

From The London Chronicle.

At the meeting of the Hampstead Guardians the Clerk reported that he had received 150 replies to the letter which he sent out some time ago informing other Boards of Guardians that at the beginning of this year James Hill, alias "Pigeon," aged sixty-six, an inmate of the workhouse, married a woman aged sixty-four, also an inmate, and that immediately after their marriage Hill claimed for himself and his wife possession of one of the rooms which were erected at a cost of £2,000 for married couples.

The Guardians felt that these rooms were intended only for the use of couples who had lived together in married life before adverse circumstances drove them to the parish. In this view they were overruled by the Local Government Board, and as it appeared that if other inmates followed Hill's example the consequences would be inconvenient and costly, they suggested that other boards should join in petitioning the Government to amend the law, so that in future the use of such rooms should not be granted to those who had married during residence in the workhouse.

Of the 150 boards which had replied, 97 agreed with the Hampstead Guardians, and only two expressed themselves in favor of the present condition of things. The Rev. S. B. Burnaby gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that further steps be taken in the matter.

An Eagle's Bill of Fare.

From The London Chronicle.

The voracity of the eagle and similar birds of prey is well known, but the contents of a nest which was recently discovered in the Alps by a Swiss hunter shows the following remarkable variety in the daily menu: A hare, twenty-seven chamois' feet, four pigeons' feet, thirty pheasants' feet, eleven heads of fowls, eighteen heads of grouse, and the remains of a number of rabbits, marmots, and squirrels.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO

REPUBLICANS WILL HAVE DUAL HEADQUARTERS THIS YEAR.

The Executive Committee Meets with Mr. Hanna at Cleveland—Senator Quay Says There Will Be a Hard Fight to Hold the East—The Free-Silver Sentiment in Pennsylvania Causes Some Alarm—McKinley Talks to Women.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—The Republican National Executive Committee has decided to locate headquarters both at New-York and Chicago.

The committee, after 10 o'clock this morning, went into executive session at Mr. Hanna's rooms. Mr. Hanna said:

"I cannot say how long the committee will be in session; certainly through to-morrow and possibly until the end of the week. We have a great deal of important business to consider and dispose of, and it is my purpose to keep the committee in session until it has all been cleared up. The gentlemen came here, I think, prepared to spend whatever time is necessary to put things in good order for the campaign."

Senator Quay and Mr. Manley were firmly convinced that the headquarters should go to New-York. Said the former: "It is by no means certain that, if the committee headquarters are situated in New-York, the Commander in Chief of the Republican forces will be 1,000 or 1,500 miles from the scene of conflict. Too much assurance, I fear, is felt regarding the Eastern States, or some of them at least, and, in my opinion, hard work is going to be a necessity east of the Alleghenies as well as west of it. The location of headquarters, anyhow, should not be a question of geography merely, but principally one of speed and accessibility. New-York meets those requirements in all respects as well as Chicago, and in some much better."

Illustrative of the force of Senator Quay's assertion that the Eastern States were good fighting ground, it was pointed out that his own State of Pennsylvania had three conspicuous free-silver men in it of both parties and representing all sections of the State. His colleagues are Don Cameron of Harrisburg, ex-Congressman J. C. Sibley of Franklin, and Wharton Barker of Philadelphia. The latter is said to have established an extensive propaganda employing fifty men in the preparation and distribution of free-silver literature.

The question of headquarters was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that the committee should maintain headquarters both in New-York and Chicago.

MAJOR McKINLEY TO THE WOMEN.

Accepts Congratulations from Hundreds of Cleveland Ladies.

CANTON, July 15.—Several hundred Cleveland women came here to-day on a special train to see Major McKinley. The visitors were representative women of their city, and their pilgrimage is regarded as without precedent in political history. Mrs. Elroy Avery made an address of congratulation to which Major McKinley responded. In part he said:

One of the best things of our civilization in America is the constant advancement of woman to a higher plane of labor and responsibility. The opportunities for her are greater now than ever before. This is singularly true here, where practically every avenue of human endeavor is open to her. Her impress is felt in art, science, literature, song, and government. Our churches, our schools, our charities, our professions, and our general business interests are more than ever each year directed by her.

Respect for womankind has become with us a National characteristic, and what a high and manly trait it is. None nobler, nor holier. It stamps the true gentleman. The man who loves wife and mother and home will respect and reverence all womankind. He is always the better citizen for such gentle breeding. The home over which the trusted wife presides is the ideal of our strength; the best guarantee of good citizenship and sound morals in government.

It is at the foundation, upon it all else is constructed. From the plain American home, where virtue dwells and truth abides, go forth the men and women who make the great States and cities which adorn our republic; which maintain law and order, and that citizenship which aims at the public welfare—the common good of all. [Applause.]

Major McKinley may go to Cleveland to-morrow to meet the members of the National Executive Committee. Next week during the centennial exercises he expects to spend two or three days in Cleveland.

McKinley Mass Meeting.

The Robert J. Wright Republican Club held an open-air mass meeting in front of the clubhouse, 2,269 Second Avenue, last night, to indorse the nomination of McKinley and Hobart. The speakers' platform was decorated with flags, and a band enlivened the proceedings. Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright presided.

IT MAY BE COOLER TO-DAY.

Humidity Near Saturation Point Yesterday—Cases of Prostration.

The weather promises an improvement to-day, in the way of a lower temperature. In this city yesterday the thermometer averaged 12° hotter all day that for the same date last year.

The mercury stood at 74° at 3 o'clock in the morning. By 9 o'clock it had risen to 79°, and at noon it climbed up to 82°, where it remained contentedly until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Humidity nearly reached the saturation point. Rain threatened in the afternoon, but none came.

Max Feltman of 217 East Houston Street was overcome by the heat during the afternoon at 197 Greene Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

John Kincard of 104 Washington Place was prostrated while at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Harlem Hospital.

Annie Smith, a widow, of 303 East Sixty-first Street, was overcome by heat at 417 East Eleventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

Jacob Diel of 229 East Ninety-fifth Street was prostrated in Fifteenth Street, between Avenue C and East River, last evening; Bellevue Hospital. He will probably die.

Gilbert Simpson, colored, of Dean Street and Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, was prostrated at Pier 19, East River; Hudson Street Hospital.

Edward McGovern of 439 West Thirtieth Street, overcome while at work at One Hundred and Fifth Street and West End Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

Several cases of heat prostration were reported to the police of Brooklyn yesterday. They were Emily Hartman of 514 Tenth Street, overcome in Fifth Avenue, near Eighth Street; taken home.

Lewis Willis of 99 Greenpoint Avenue; St. Catharine's Hospital.

Annie Dalton of 170 Cumberland Street, overcome while working around the house; Cumberland Street Hospital.

Henry Herlich of 68 Montrose Avenue, overcome in Johnson Avenue, near Bushwick; St. Catharine's Hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—9:30 A. M.—203 Avenue A; Joseph Shut; damage, $30.

—12:30 P. M.—203 Delancey Street; H. Ehrlich; damage trifling.

—12:30 P. M.—1,055 Lexington Avenue; Richard Hinchlese; damage, $150.

—12:50 P. M.—15 West Twenty-seventh Street; J. P. Wesman; damage, $8,500.

—1:30 P. M.—427 West Eighteenth Street; Peter Connolly; damage trifling.

—1:45 P. M.—61 Jane Street; Noplo Pandolo; no damage.

—1:50 P. M.—230 East Twenty-first Street; Nathan Stone; damage trifling.

—3:45 P. M.—865 West Thirty-fifth Street; damage trifling.

—5:15 P. M.—106 Lawrence Street; Nathan Schwable; damage, $25.

—6:10 P. M.—6 East Fourteenth Street; R. M. Bachmann, photographer; damage, $1,500.

—7:20 P. M.—1,089 First Avenue; Morris Tillman; tenement; damage, $25.

—7:30 P. M.—15 Dey Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

—7:35 P. M.—2,405 Eighth Avenue; Standard Clothing Company; damage, $500.

—8:20 P. M.—2,282 First Avenue; Bertha Brash; tenement; damage, $500.

—9:30 P. M.—454 Second Avenue; C. Freytag; tenement; damage, $200.

—9:45 P. M.—360 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Hopper Harris; damage, $25.

For prickly heat, insect bites, chafing, sunburns, &c., nothing is so beneficial as Pond's Extract, diluted with a little water. Insist on having the genuine.—Adv.

DEMAND A THIRD TICKET.

Only Thus, Say Sound-Money Democrats, Can the Party Be Preserved.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The nomination by the so-called Democratic Convention of an out-and-out free-coinage candidate for the Presidency, upon an out-and-out free-coinage platform, calls for, it seems to me, the immediate and resolute action of the gold-standard Democracy of the country in the nomination of gold-standard candidates for President and Vice President upon a gold-standard platform.

Unless this be done, a very large number of Democratic voters throughout the country will have no choice but either to vote for McKinley or not vote at all.

So far as the two candidates (McKinley and Bryan) are personally concerned, independent of the platforms on which they are nominated, they are not so very much unlike, except in degree, on the free-silver question. McKinley's advocacy of the unlimited coinage of silver in the past, both in and out of Congress, has been so pronounced and notorious that he could not declare himself in favor of the gold standard without stultifying himself, even if he had wished to. But silence on this question served his purpose best while seeking the nomination. In his speech of acceptance of the nomination his careful avoidance of this vital question by failing to say that he was opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver or anything of the kind, when he "talked at" and around it, and gave so much prominence to the question of protection, must necessarily emphasize the opinion so generally entertained that at heart he is in favor of free silver. In McKinley we have a silver candidate for the Presidency on a gold platform—a political straddle. In Bryan, as an out-and-out free-silver candidate on an out-and-out free-silver platform, we have a clear-cut, consistent position, about which there can be no doubt.

But Mr. McKinley, as a believer in the unlimited coinage of silver and protection, is more consistent than his party in repudiating free silver and making protection the tenet of its faith. For what is the unlimited coinage of silver but another form of protective tariff, having for its object precisely the same thing? A protective tariff, by preventing foreign competition, compels the purchaser to pay just so much more for his purchase. The free coinage of silver would place the Government stamp of one dollar on every fifty-three cents of silver, and compel you to take it for one dollar in gold.

It is an accident of the situation that silver is not a commodity generally produced all over the country like wool, manufactured articles, and the like, enjoying protection. If it were, it, too, would be in this privileged class.

In this situation of things the Democratic Party owes it to itself and to the best interests of the country that it nominate and support gold-standard candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. An omission to do this would endanger the existence of the party as a political organization and the vital principles which it represents. To vote for the Republican nominees for President and Vice President would have a tendency to disrupt the Democratic Party and leave in its place the Democratic Party only in name, dominated by Populists, Anarchists, and silver lunatics. Independent of the dominancy of the Republican or Democratic Party in the Administration of the National Government, it is to our best interest as a Nation that these two great parties should coexist, rather than that either should be superseded by a heterogeneous political organization, having for its chief object the practical repudiation of just and lawful obligations by debasing the National currency and destroying the National credit.

There is no reason why the Democratic Party should not be preserved in its integrity, and why in doing so it should not nominate a third ticket on a gold platform.

JACOB S. VAN WYCK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 14, 1896.

Colorado Democrats Want a Third Ticket.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To use the words of David B. Hill at Chicago, "I am a Democrat, but I am not a revolutionist." And, therefore, I shall not support the platform nor the nominees of the Chicago Convention. It is to be hoped that there will be a genuine Democratic Convention called, and a Democratic ticket named, so that Democrats will have an opportunity to cast their votes for men that stand for good old Democratic principles.

For honest Democrats to allow the recent Populistic Convention at Chicago to stand as the representative gathering of the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland would be a most unwise thing for the future welfare of the party. We can't afford to permit the Chicago mob to monopolize the name of Democracy in this campaign. There are at least 3,000,000 Democrats who are ready to stand with the present Democratic Administration, and they should be allowed to express themselves at the polls in November, without being obliged to vote for either republicanism on the one hand or for McKinleyism on the other.

Give us a regular Democratic ticket on a real Democratic platform, and we will show the Tillmans, Vests, Altgelds, Bryans, Blands, Blackburns, and the rest of the Populistic gang that they can't trifle with the principles of a great party with impunity. We will elect McKinley, but at the same time we will preserve the Democratic Party. Even in this free-silver-ridden State there are many sound-money Democrats, and we want an opportunity to stand up and be counted. To be right is better than to be victorious.

HONEST MONEY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 12, 1896.

Elect Sound-Money Congressmen.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

More than thirty years ago there were a lot of men in this country, who, preferring to be Americans to being partisans, voted, as well as fought, against what had been their party and earned the title of "War Democrats." To-day many of these same men, and others, who have grown up since, are placed in a very similar position.

When we compare the straightforward independence of Mr. Cleveland, who has spoken out what he believed to be right, regardless of its influence on his own fortunes, with the very evident fear McKinley shows, of saying anything that might possibly hurt his future, it is hard for a true American, who believes in Democratic principles, to vote for such a candidate. That, though, is very unimportant as compared with the necessity of subduing so serious a rebellion as has been developed by the Populists and silver men, aided by the Anarchists. It is unfortunate that party feeling is so strong that it is hard to get people to vote any other than a straight ticket of one kind or another.

Let Democratic leaders devote themselves now to teaching their followers that, though they must accept an objectionable President, they can surround him by those who will prevent his doing any harm. Give us good gold money, Democratic candidates for Congressmen, and let us elect them all over the country, and we shall not do any harm by voting for McKinley, however much we may dislike the dose, and the Democratic Party can unite on its own candidate four years hence stronger than ever. Such is the opinion of more than one American who can see that his country is bigger than any party.

C. J. B.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1896.

Rescued and Made a Prisoner.

Mrs. Fannie Fried, who lives at 315 Rivington Street, either fell or jumped into the East River at the foot of that street yesterday. She was rescued by Joseph Johnson of 132 Goerck Street. The police report that the woman is demented, and that on Tuesday she tried to throw her sixteen-months-old baby out of the window of her apartments. She was seen loitering about the dock yesterday with her husband, who carried the baby. Suddenly the woman darted away from her husband, ran to the edge of the wharf and went overboard. Johnson jumped after the woman, and succeeded in bringing her ashore. She was put in charge of a policeman, who took her to Bellevue Hospital, where she is held a prisoner on the charge of attempted suicide. Mrs. Fried says that she did not intend suicide, but when she got to the end of the pier she became dizzy from the heat, and fell into the water.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 16.—SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 8 A. M. to-day.

PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATIC VOICE.

The Insult to the President.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

Thousands and thousands of Democrats in Alabama will learn with mingled emotions of anger and shame that a Democratic National Convention declined to declare of Grover Cleveland the simple truth that his "honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity" deserved commendation at the hands of Democrats. The intense indignation which this action causes to over 60,000 sound-money Democrats in Alabama is heightened when the voice of the Democracy of the State is recorded as in favor of this insult to their leader. The intensest heat and partisanship in favor of free silver cannot excuse it. A few more such blows will render inevitable the outbreak of dissension which years will not quiet or cure. Why men who claim to desire to build up the Democratic Party should indulge in such wanton insults to at least half the Democrats of Alabama passes comprehension. The coolest and most conservative find it hard to restrain the severely tried patience of scores of thousands of veteran Democrats who are being constantly goaded to madness by the brutal utterances and insults of the Tillmans and Howells, and the new converts to the party which delights in decrying venerated and trusted Democrats of the old school.

Why Demand a Logical Candidate?

From The Trenton (N. J.) American, (Dem.)

The Newark News argues at some length, and with considerable force, that Mr. Arthur Sewall is not a logical candidate for the Populistic-Democratic ticket and platform. Why The News demands logic in a Vice Presidential nominee on a wholly illogical platform we are at a loss to understand. A proposition to raise the price of wheat by lowering the value of the money for which you sell it is so utterly ridiculous as to throw into a middle light the use of a bank President as a means of opposing the National banks.

The Growing Indignation.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

It is already manifest that the work done last week at Chicago in the name of the National Democracy does not command the National assent of the party. The indications are that the longer it is considered the more it will operate to bring about a temporary truce to party strife on all other questions, including the tariff, in order that there may be an effective union of all patriotic men who believe in sound principles of finance to save the country from what they believe would be a financial and commercial catastrophe.

Open Alliance with Lawlessness.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

The country may far better afford a slump to silver than that it go over the precipice of Anarchy, to land in the embrace of imperialism. Drop out all the tremendous objections to the financial deliverance, and this open alliance with all that is lawless and hateful in American society ought to secure for the platform and ticket the overwhelming condemnation of the intelligent masses.

A Lasting Shame.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

The action of the Chicago Convention in refusing to indorse a Democratic President for his "honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity," is a lasting shame upon the majority of that body of men who met in the Northwestern metropolis and called themselves Democrats.

Hope for the Future.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar, (Dem.)

There is no triumph in store for the marplots who now rule the Democratic organization. They will be ingloriously beaten by the old enemy of Democracy, and when that comes to pass the party, humiliated, and ashamed of its costly debauch, will turn to the leaders who have fought and won its battles in the past. Then will the righteous come to their own again.

Another Convention.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, (Dem.)

There should be a meeting of the leading men of the Democratic Party for the purpose of taking steps to call a Democratic Convention and nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President upon a Democratic platform; to save not only the party but the country and the people from the sinister and spurious work of those who have been masquerading at Chicago in our party's name.

Up with a Democratic platform and a Democratic ticket!

A Hysterical Assemblage.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times, (Dem.)

The nomination by the Chicago Convention of Mr. Sewall of Maine to be the candidate for Vice President was a fitting conclusion of that convention—the most emotional, hysterical, irrational body of its size that ever assembled, we do verily believe. The Democratic Convention has turned its back upon all the old-time and cherished principles of Democracy, and it has adopted for Democracy's platform every ism and dangerous heresy that has emanated from the disordered brains of all the cranks that the troubled period since the war has produced. Is assent to their wild propositions to constitute the test of Democracy hereafter? We wait the response of our fellow-Democrats of the United States with the deepest interest. If this is to be the test of Democracy, then truly The Times, Democratic to the core, as it is, is bewildered and at a loss to know where it stands.

A Real Democratic Convention.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer, (Dem.)

Connecticut's Democracy faithfully represented by ex-Gov. Waller leads the way for a really Democratic Convention, where a Democratic platform will be adopted and a sound-money Democrat nominated for President.

An Impossible Thing.

From The Staunton (Va.) News, (Dem.)

A law declaring that wheat, regardless of the surplus on the markets, or the demand for it, should sell the year round

MONTE SCOTT SUSPENDED

THE ROAD CRACK UNDER THE EYE OF THE RACING BOARD.

College Point Racing Men Also in the List of the Suspected, Pending Investigation—None of the Local Amateur Stars Yet Under the Ban—Many Sanctions Granted for Race Meets in Different Parts of the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The bulletin issued by the Racing Board this week is the most voluminous of the season. Contrary to rumors and expectations, however, it does not contain any reference to the crack amateurs of Greater New-York, so those young speedmen can rest easy for another week at least. It is now believed that the rumors had no foundation whatever.

Metropolitan wheelmen will be interested in the suspension, pending investigation, of Monte Scott, formerly of Plainfield, now of Providence; Phil Heath of New-Rochelle, Charles Hadfield of Newark, and D. S. Johnson, Jr., A. Koch, and Charles Gillette of College Point. Scott is the best known of the number. He is unquestionably one of the best road riders in the country. In the last two races over the famous Irvington-Millburn course Scott won the first timeprizes. Recently, at Hartford, he had a fall which, it was thought, would keep him on the shelf for the rest of the season. The investigation of the board will relate to the flier's amateur status.

Hadfield's suspension was not unexpected. There have been ominous rumors out against him ever since the Irvington-Millburn race, in which he finished first, but was disqualified for accepting illegal pace. His punishment, if he is adjudged guilty of violating the amateur rules, will probably be suspension and relegation to the professional ranks. The bulletin reads as follows:

The suspension placed upon H. B. Storm, Grinnell, Iowa, has been removed.

The world's championships for 1896 will be held at Copenhagen on Aug. 15, 16, and 17.

Transferred to the Professional Class—Clarence Bowers, Riverton, N. J.; W. I. Huffstetler, Orlando, Fla.; John Beund, Waterloo, Iowa; Y. E. Taylor, W. H. Perry, F. N. Croxon, W. B. Potts, T. M. Houdlette, H. B. Tipton, J. W. Burns, Ernest Briggs, A. J. Mercer, Alfred Leymer, G. H. Vickers, and Charles D. Savage, Little Rock, Ark., all at own request; O. H. Rebenschied, Kansas City, Mo., Clause I; Charles Allen, Cuero, Texas, Clause I; R. C. Warn, Cuero, Texas, Clause I; Cal Phillips, Cuero, Texas, Clause I; Thomas Sorsby, Harvester, Texas, Clause I; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill., Clause A; H. M. Clendenning, Fort Russell, Wyoming, Clause A; G. A. Westover, Fort Russell, Wyoming, Clause A; S. B. Tollman, Fort Russell, Wyoming, Clause A; C. D. Rich, Fort Russell, Wyoming, Clause A; Charles Buckingmeyer, Fort Russell, Wyom., Clause A; F. D. Stone, Fort Russell, Wyom., Clause A; C. B. Nichols, Fort Russell, Wyom., Clause A; E. R. G. Thomas, Philadelphia, Clause B; E. O. Manger, Philadelphia, Clause B; Sylvester Courtney, Wilmington, Del., Clause B; Charles Sigmund, Philadelphia, Clause B; A. H. Fetters, Philadelphia, Clause B; Harry Butcher, Philadelphia, Clause B; V. W. Mills, Philadelphia, Clause B; Oliver Bernhart, Toledo, Ohio, own request; C. H. Crockett, Fort Smith, Ark., Clause B; William A. Wenzel, Philadelphia, own request; Frederick A. Clarke, Lawrence Kan., own request; Andrew Clay, Hilton, N. Y., own request; M. F. Carter, Baltimore, Md., Clause A; J. E. Walsh, Waltham, Mass., Clause G; O. P. Barnard, Toledo, Ohio, Clause B; R. Y. Bernhart, Toledo, Ohio, Clause B; Cliff Baker, Columbus, Ohio, Clause B; John McGrew, Columbus, Ohio, Clause B; F. M. Drossbaugh, Bucyrus, Ohio, Clause B; H. L. Dolive, Orlando, Fla., Clause B; F. N. Boardman, Orlando, Fla., Clause B; Jesse C. Miller, Wichita, Kan., own request; L. R. Stevens, Minneapolis, Minn., own request; Canby Hewitt, Los Angeles, Cal., own request; L. F. Hill, Aberdeen, Washington, own request; "Ed" Beamer, South Tacoma, Washington, Clause B; C. B. Montgomery, South Tacoma, Washington, Clause B; G. I. Weiss, South Tacoma, Washington, Clause B; Edward Sloan, Chehalis, Washington, Clause B; John Sharick, Tacoma, Washington, Clause B; George Sharick, Tacoma, Washington, Clause B.

Suspended.—For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for sixty days from July 3:

H. M. Glendenning, G. A. Westover, S. B. Tollman, C. D. Rich, Charles Buckingmeyer, F. D. Stone, C. B. Nichols, Ft. Russell, Wyoming. For competing in Sunday races, while under suspension, G. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill., is suspended from all track racing for one year from July 7.

For competing in unsanctioned races after warning, the following are suspended from all track racing for sixty days from July 7: F. G. Walters, ——— Huston, Charles Meyers, M. E. Pearson, Omaha, Neb.; Bert Blue, Frank Jacobson, C. A. Bonham, F. G. Waters, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and L. A. Woods, Manilo, Iowa.

For competing in a novice race after having won a prize, W. A. Suddard, Providence, R. I., is suspended from all track racing for thirty days from July 7.

For entering races and failing to appear, W. D. Grant, Kane, Penn., is suspended from all track racing until July 25.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for six months from July 6: W. M. Guyell, B. T. Bringier, V. A. Rodrigue, Jr., L. J. Godbery, M. D. Bringier, M. Kennedy, J. T. Nolan, Jr., and E. J. McCall, all of New-Orleans, La.

For entering two distinct meets at the same time, Rodney Wood, Springfield, Ohio, is suspended from all track racing for thirty days from July 9. O. B. Zimmerman, Charles Warner, and Robert H. Kraftner, Madison, Wis., and Charles E. Slack and Henry E. Weeks, Battle Creek, Mich.

For repeated false entry V. Westgate, Taunton, Mass., is suspended from all track racing for six months from July 10.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for thirty days from July 10; F. E. Miller, A. C. Brown, Walter Harris, Peter St. Louis, Eugene Naylor, Harry Howe, Harry Hull of Manchester, N. H.; Adelbert Bass, Gustave Schoegel, and J. Brownell of Adams Mass.

For competing in a race for novices after having won a prize, William Sullivan, Providence, R. I., is suspended from all track racing for thirty days, from July 10.

For false entry, Guy Folk, Lima, Ohio, is suspended from all track racing for three months from July 11.

For competing in unsanctioned races, J. S. Beail and W. R. Bell, Republic, Mo., are suspended for thirty days from July 10.

For competing in unsanctioned races after warning, F. T. O'Neill, Republic, Mo., is suspended for ninety days from July 10.

For competing in unsanctioned races, Edgar Comstock Oshkosh, Wis., and W. W. Wilson, Lake Mills, Wis., are suspended for thirty days from July 10. Harry Williams, Arthur Coryell, E. C. Butterfield, Charles King, C. M. Lowry, and Arthur Trueblood, all of Whittier, Cal., are suspended until Aug. 1, 1896. Edward Beamer, G. E. Montgomery, G. I. Weiss, and J. B. Draper, all of South Tacoma, Washington, and Edward Sloan, Chehalis, Washington, are suspended until Sept. 1, 1896.

For entering races and failing to appear, William Maguire and John Gubbins, Philadelphia, Penn., and E. C. Churchman, Washington, D. C., are suspended for ten days from July 11.

Sanctions have been granted as follows: July 18, Campbell Hose Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; July 25, Ithaca Cycle Club, Ithaca, N. Y.; Aug. 1, Comrade Cycle Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sept. 7, Central Federation of Labor, N. Y.; Sept. 24 and 25, Niagara County Agricultural Society, Niagara, N. Y.; July 30, Rochester Press Cycle Club, Rochester, N. Y.; Aug. 15, Quinepiac Wheel Club, Southington, Conn.; July 23, Pequot Wheel Club, New-London, Conn.; July 25, Toledo Exposition Company, Toledo, Ohio; July 30, Diamond Cycle Club, Greensburg, Ind.; July 15, 22, and 29, Lima Cycle Club, Lima, Ohio; July 18, United Charities, Memphis, Tenn.; July 17, Indianapolis Cycle Track Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; Oct. 2, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 23, 24, 30, 31, and Nov. 13, 14, 23, and 28, Chicago Cycling Club, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 7, Detroit Wheelmen, Detroit, Mich.; Sept. 7, F. Lee Eselhof, Dubuque, Iowa; July 18, Lockport Wheelmen, Lockport, N. Y.; July 18, Holley Athletic Association, Holley, N. Y.; Aug. 1, E. Andrews, Jr., Flushing, N. Y.; Aug. 12, St. Mary's Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Aug. 20, Canandaigua Cycle Club, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Aug. 19, Brown County Fair Association, Mount Sterling, Ill.; July 21, Theina Club, Perry, Iowa; Sept. 7, Des Moines League of American Wheelmen Club, Des Moines, Iowa; July 29 and Aug. 1, George P. Gifford, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.; Aug. 7 and 8, National Cycle Exhibition Company, Chicago, Ill.; Aug. 4, Griggsville Cycle Club, Griggsville Ill.; Sept. 29, Hillsdale Fair, Hillsdale, Mich.; July 25, Sons of St. George, Philadelphia; July 18, Charleroi Cyclers, Charleroi, Penn.; Aug. 12, 13, and 15, Recreation Park Association, Warren, Penn.; July 29, Warren Cycle Club, Warren, Penn.; July 18, Maryland Division, League of American Wheelmen, Baltimore, Md.; Aug. 27, the Associated Wheelmen, Sharon, Penn.; July 28, St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, Md.; Aug. 22, Penn Wheelmen, Philadelphia; Aug. 26, New-Castle Cyclers, New-Castle, Penn.; July 18, City of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Penn.; July 22, Monongahela Cycle Club, Monongahela, Penn.; July 25, George F. Thomas & Co., Tyrone, Penn.; Aug. 22, Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark, N. J.; Sept. 7, Potters' National Union of America, Trenton, N. J.

Suspended Pending Investigation.—Bernard Murphy, Philadelphia; James Murphy, Philadelphia; Monte Scott, Providence, R. I.; R. Urquhart, Jr., Dorchester, Mass.; Philip Hartz, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; W. W. Phelps, Cambridge, Md.; D. S. Johnson, Jr., College Point, N. Y.; A. Koch, College Point, N. Y.; Charles Gillette, College Point, N. Y.; Charles A. Hadfield, Newark, N. J.; Albert Halght, Chili, N. Y., and A. J. Banta, Ridge Farm, Ill.

NEW-JERSEY DIVISION NEWS.

In a Prosperous Condition Financially and as Regards Membership.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—The New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen held its semi-annual meeting at Achtel Stetter's, 844 Broad Street, last night. Chief Consul Robert Gentle of Elizabeth presided, and in his report stated that 224 local consuls had been appointed, seventeen of whom are women. The membership of the league during the last six months has increased by 70¼ per cent. A number of league licenses had been refused to roadhouses on the ground that such places would not be a credit to the organization.

Treasurer J. C. Tattersall's report showed the receipts for the last six months to have been $4,583.89, the disbursements, $2,754.75, and the balance on hand, $1,828.04. The division, he said, was in a flourishing condition. Frederick Keer of the Racing Committee stated that the State meet would be held on Saturday, Aug. 8, at Paterson. The State championships will be decided that day, and a bicycle parade will take place in the afternoon.

The division decided to have a bill drafted on the lines of the Armstrong bill of New-York, providing that railroads shall carry bicycles free, the same as baggage. The bill will be presented at the next Legislature.

A resolution providing that the Treasurer must give bonds, and another increasing his salary to $500, were passed. A Press Committee was added to the list of standing committees, and the Roadbook Committee was instructed to use judgment in the procuring of another supply of roadbooks.

Dr. Jackson of South Jersey called attention to the fact that wheelmen had to pay toll on the turnpike roads in his end of the State. On motion of Mr. Keer, it was decided to make a test case against the Mullica Hill and Woodstown Turnpike Company, in Salem County. The action will be brought by Herbert Knight, Chairman of the Rights and Privileges Committee. The same committee will hereafter render all aid to outside wheelmen who are injured in this State or who are in need of advice.

Bald Turns the Tables.

KALAMAZOO, July 15.—The State meeting of the League of American Wheelmen opened here to-day with a good attendance. The feature of the afternoon's races was the half-mile open professional, in which "Tom" Cooper and "Ed" Bald again faced the tape for the third time in two days. Cooper was completely shut out, Bald, Zeigler, and "Con" Baker beating him in. Summaries:

Half-Mile, State Championship.—Harry B. Marsh, Dowagino, won. Time—1:03 2-5.

Half-Mile, Professional, Open.—Bald won; Zeigler, second; Baker, third. Time—1:00 3-5.

Half-Mile, Amateur.—W. L. Curtis, Marshall, won. Time—2:16.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—"Fred" H. Hicks, Bay City, won; Harry C. Clark, Denver, second; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J., third. Time—4:26 2-5.

Bicycle Policemen's Speed Trials.

Bicycle Policemen Shuessler, McKay, Neggesmith, Brown, Gilles, and Reilly were before Chief Conlin yesterday, and he arranged to give them time to do some training for the policemen's race at the Manhattan Beach track on the 25th inst. It is likely that the six men named will be entered in the race. Commissioner Andrews will go with them to the Manhattan track today to have a final test of their speed. A letter was received by the Commissioner yesterday from Patrolman "Tony" Gavin of the Buffalo police, who is entered in the coming race. Gavin wrote that he was going to ride to this city on his wheel, and that he would leave Buffalo at 3 o'clock next Saturday morning. He expects to reach this city in time for breakfast on Monday.

Signboards on Long Island.

The signboards which the New-York Division proposed to place on Long Island roads some time ago will very likely be put in position in the near future. The local Consuls of Brooklyn will have a meeting next week to decide upon the final arrangements. Some of the signs will be placed along the Ocean Parkway. If the permission of the telephone and telegraph companies can be obtained, the boards will be placed on their poles wherever practicable.

Jersey State Championships.

A great success is predicted for the annual State championship meet of the New-Jersey Division. It will be held at Tourist Oval, Paterson, where is situated one of the best third-of-a-mile tracks in the country. The meet will be given under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey on Saturday, Aug. 8. Entry blanks can be secured from C. H. Norwood, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson.

Johnson's Fast Cycling.

LONDON, July 15.—At the Catford track to-day John S. Johnson, the American bicyclist, made a quarter of a mile from a standing start in 0:28 1-5, beating the record.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Ernest F. Walton, General Manager of the Tinkham Cycle Company, agent for Stearns bicycles in this city and Brooklyn, writes as follows to THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "Since the price-cutting in so-called high-grade wheels commenced, in May, we have been somewhat annoyed by the statements of irresponsible parties to the effect that Stearns bicycles could be purchased in New-York City and Brooklyn at less than the list price. We have in every case investigated these rumors, and have found them to be entirely false. In order, however, to put an end to all such talk, we desire to state that we agree until further notice to purchase any and all new '96 Stearns bicycles (with serial number intact) which may be offered for sale in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn at anything whatsoever below list prices."

—The races at the regular weekly entertainment at the Brooklyn Bicycle Rink, on Clermont Avenue, Tuesday night, were more than usually interesting. In the handicap race there were three "spills," any one of which might have resulted fatally, except for the expertness of those who participated. E. J. O'Donnell, who was the scratch man, was about to take the lead on the fourth lap, when he collided with C. E. Miller, the twenty-yard man, and was thrown. A few laps more and C. S. Montgomery fell and hurt himself severely. Miller finished alone in 2:43 3-5.

—The Essex County Wheelmen of Newark will hold a club run to Coney Island on Sunday. The members and unattached riders will leave Military Park in time to catch the 8 o'clock train on the Central Railroad. The riders will pedal through Elizabeth city and across the bridge to Brooklyn on their way to the cycle path. The pace will be set by Victor Hess. Dinner will be eaten at the Albermarle Hotel, and the start from here will be made at 5 o'clock.

—The programme for the Atalanta Wheelmen's race meet at Waverly Park on Aug. 25 will comprise the following events: One mile for novices, one mile 2:25 class, half-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, and a mile and a half for tandems. A consolation, a letter carriers, firemen, and policemen may be added to the list if enough entries are assured to make a good race.

—President Coleman of the Western Wheel Works has returned to town from his country place at Somerset, Va. He is still of the opinion that price-cutting in the trade is not so extensive as has been reported, and that it will die out sooner or later.

—In the race meet at Bayshore, L. I., on Saturday, such well-known metropolitan riders as Goodman, Dawson, Henshaw, Reith, and Barbeau will be seen. They are entered in both the scratch and handicap events.

—About forty members of the Yorkville Wheelmen will take part in the parade at Long Branch on Saturday afternoon. They will ride in full uniform, and expect to make a very creditable showing in the club contest.

CHAMPION McDONALD BEATEN.

Looks as Though Whigham Would Win the Big Golf Tournament.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 15.—Golf players on the Shinnecock Hills links were delighted at 10:30 o'clock this morning when they stepped on the links to behold a clear sky. About 600 spectators were present. The United States Golf Association began its second day's series of plays at the hour mentioned.

Yesterday's match between L. P. Bayard, Baltusrol, Short Hills, N. J.; Richard Gannett, Newport; T. B. Gannett, Essex County, Mass., and T. B. Stoddard, St. Andrew's, Yonkers, N. Y., was played off, the result deciding which of these players should enter with the fifteen who qualified yesterday into the amateur championship match.

Bayard holed out in 3, Gannett 5, Peters 6, and Stoddard quit.

The draw for the match play resulted as follows: H. C. Whigham, Owentsia Golf Club, against L. P. Bayard, Baltusrol; W. P. Cutting, Westbrook, against H. R. Sweny, St. Andrew's; I. H. Chadwick, Richmond, against J. A. Tyng, Morris County; C. Waterbury, Jr., Newport, against M. Coats, Newport; C. B. McDonald against E. G. Thorpe, Cambridge; W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, against A. H. Fenn, Palmetto; A. L. Livermore, St. Andrew's, against S. P. Toler, Baltusrol, and Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, against H. G. Trover, Shinnecock.

Whigham beat Bayard two up, Sweeny beat Cutting one up, Tyng won from Chadwick six up, with five to play; Coates beat Waterbury five up, with three to play; Thorpe won from McDonald three up and two to play; Sands beat Fenn two, and had one to play; Toler won from Livermore two up; Trevor from Rushmore two up.

The pairs for the second round were Whigham against Sweeny, King against Coates, Sands against Thorpe, and Toler against Treaver.

The consolation prizes presented by the officers of the United States Golf Association, open only to a loser in the amateur championship, consisting of a silver cup and silver flask, attracted sixty entries. This event resulted in a tie between James Park, Richmond County Country Club, and W. B. Cutting, Jr., West Brook, at eighty-five strokes medal play. These two will play off to-morrow.

There will be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap to-morrow, open to all amateurs who are members of the United States Golf Association, for prizes presented by the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

Following are the summaries:

Tie for Sixteenth Place in the Qualified List.—Score for Dividing Hole—Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, 8; Richard Peters, Newport, 5; T. B. Gannett, Jr., 6; L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrews G. C., Yonkers, withdrew.

First Match Play Round for the Amateur Championship of the United States.—H. J. Whigham, Onwensia C., Chicago, beat Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J., two up; H. R. Sweeny, St. Andrews G. C., beat W. Bayard Cutting, West Brook G. C., one up; James Tyng, Morris County C., beat J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County Country C., S. I., six up; five to play; A. M. Caotes, Newport G. C., beat Lawrence Waterbury, Newport G. C., five up, three to play; J. G. Thorpe, Cambridge G. C., beat Charles B. MacDonald, three up, two to play; W. H. Sands, St. Andrews G. C., beat Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto G. C., Aiken, S. C., two up, one to play; H. P. Toler, Baltusrol G. C., beat Arthur L. Livermore, St. Andrews G. C., two up; H. G. Trevor, Shinnecock Hills G. C., beat Dr. E. C. Rushmore, two up.

Second Match Play Around.—Whigham beat Sweeny, five up, three to play; Coates beat Tyng, five up, three to play; Thorp beat Sands, three up, two to play; Toler beat Trevor, two up, one to play.

MEEKIN'S GOOD PITCHING.

Clevelands Could Not Hit His Curves, and New-Yorks Won.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	52	24	.684
Baltimore	47	23	.671
Cleveland	45	24	.652
Boston	41	30	.577
Chicago	42	36	.538
Pittsburg	38	33	.535
Brooklyn	34	39	.466
Philadelphia	34	39	.466
Washington	31	36	.463
New-York	29	40	.420
St. Louis	20	54	.270
Louisville	16	51	.239

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Cleveland failed to hit Meekin to-day with any degree of regularity, and New-York won. Five of Cleveland's nine hits were made in two innings, and resulted in three runs. The visitors took the lead in the first, making three runs off of two bases on balls and hits by Davis and Gleason. One was earned in the third on singles by Gleason and Stafford. Hits by Meekin and Van Haltren, a passed ball, and a long fly brought in two more for the visitors in the fourth.

In the next five innings but two hits were made off Wilson's delivery. In the third inning O'Connor's hand was cut open by a hot foul tip from Farrell's bat, and he retired from the game. Brilliant catches by McAleer and Blake were features of an otherwise rather slow game. Irwin protested the game, as he did the two preceding it, because Tebeau played. The attendance was 700. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	3	0	0
McAleer, cf	1	1	2	0	0
McKean, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b	1	2	1	2	0
Tebeau, 1b	1	2	14	2	0
McCarr, 3b	0	2	1	5	0
Blake, rf	0	1	2	1	0
O'Conn'r, c	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	3	0
*O'Mears	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	20	15	2

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	2	3	5	0	0
G. Da's, ss	0	1	1	0	2
Tiernan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Stafford, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	0	10	2	1
Conna'n, ss	0	2	3	1	0
Farrell, c	0	1	6	1	0
Meekin, p	1	2	0	2	0
Total	6	10	27	13	1

*O'Mears batted for Wilson in the ninth inning.

Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—4
New-York ..... 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 2—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New-York, 2. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 1. Two-base hits—Burkett, Tebeau, Farrell, Meekin. Sacrifice hits—McKean, Blake, Stafford, Clark, (2.) Stolen bases—Childs, McCarr. Double play—McCarr and Tebeau. Hit by pitcher—By Meekin, 1. Passed ball—Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago ..... 2 3 1 0 0 1 1 2 .—10
Philadelphia ..... 1 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0—6

Base hits—Chicago, 17; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Friend and Donohue; Keenan, Garvin, and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Boston, 7. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Harvey and Merritt; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

WRENN DEFEATS PARET.

Games in the Canadian Tennis Championship Tournament.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 15.—Fine weather again favored the championship Canadian tennis tournament of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association on its second days' play. It is the greatest tennis tournament ever held in Canada. The big match of the day was between R. D. Wrenn, ex-champion of the United States, and J. P. Paret of New-York. Paret was no match for the Harvard graduate, who won in two straight sets by superior all-around playing.

Whitman of Harvard beat Anderson of Canada without any trouble. The most interesting match was the handicap, in which little Irving Wright, fourteen years old, of Boston, beat D. F. Davis of St. Louis two sets to one. Davis was giving the little fellow 15, but it was more than he could do, as the youngster was all over the court covering everything in sight, and arousing hearty applause from the spectators.

An exciting game was between R. V. Beach of New-Haven and Scott Griffin of Toronto, Secretary of the Canadian Tennis Association, in which the former won. Rappelyea of Elmira surprised his friends by defeating Whitman of Harvard quite handily. Beals Wright of Boston put up a very strong game against Otto Wagner of Buffalo, and won it. Summaries:

Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—Rappelyea, Elmira, New-York, beat Harvard, 6—3, 6—3.

First Round—Beach, New-Haven, beat Griffin, Toronto, 6—4, 6—2. B. Wright, Boston, beat G. Wagner, Buffalo, 6—4, 6—1. Boyes, Barrie, Ontario, beat Walker, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—2. Fischer, New-York, beat Bethune, West Point, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Whitman, Harvard, beat Anderson, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1. Wrenn, New-York, beat Paret, New-York, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Beach and Wright beat Griffin and Verges, 6—3, 6—2. Pope and Hawes beat Paterson and Wood, St. Catharines, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Handicap.—Preliminay Rounds—Anderson, (scratch,) Toronto, beat Chaplin, St. Catharines, (receives 1-2 of 15,) 6—4, 6—4. Syer, Chicago, (receives 3-4 of 15,) beat Jones, Barrie, (receives 3-4 of 15,) 3—6, 7—5, default. Osborne, Toronto, (receives 1-5 of 15,) beat Treble, Toronto, (receives 15,) 6—3, 6—3. Carleton, Boston, (scratch,) beat Boyes, Barrie, (owes 15,) 6—2, 6—4. Lay, Ottawa, (receives 15,) beat O. Wagner, Buffalo, (receives 1-2 of 15,) 8—6, 7—5. I. Wright of Boston, (receives 15,) beat Davis, St. Louis, (scratch,) 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Bumsey, Buffalo, (receives, 3-4 of 15,) beat Wayland, Buffalo, (receives 3-4 of 15,) 6—3, 6—3. Walker, St. Louis, (scratch,) beat McMaster, (receives 1-4 of 15,) 6—3, 6—4. Davis, West Point, (owes 1-2 of 15,) beat Paterson, St. Catharines, (receives 1-4 of 15,) 6—1, 6—0.

Larchmont Field Club Election.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., July 15.—There was an enthusiastic meeting last evening of the Larchmont Field Club in the Village Hall, and the following officers were elected: President—A. M. Briggs; Vice President—F. V. Alexander; Secretary—George S. Sanger; Treasurer—H. A. Jackson, Jr.; Field Master—Arthur Jones; Trustees—T. J. McCahill, Harry Anderson, H. A. Groesbeck, Jr., and H. B. Hayden.

Baddeley Defeats Larned.

LONDON, July 15.—This was the third day of the All-England championship lawn tennis tournament at Wimbledon. In the third round of the singles Baddeley beat Larned, the American player, by a score of 3 games to 1.

The second round of the doubles was won by Doherty and Scott, who defeated Hallward and Foote 3 to 1.

The first round of the match for the All-England Plate was won by Doherty, who beat Foote 2 to 1.

ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Results of the Pacing and Trotting at Saginaw.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 15.—The second day of the grand circuit races brought out a crowd of 4,000. The weather was clear, and a strong wind swept up the stretch. Favorites won in each of the three events.

Newburger, in the 2.40 trot, and Lotta Loraine in the 2:20 pace, were practically unchallenged, but in the 2:20 pace Geers was kept busy with Red Oak. King Egbert won the first heat and Nellie K. went out for the third, but neither could come again. Summaries:

2:40 Class, Trotting.—Board of Trade Stake, $1,000.

Newburger, r. g., by Jaybird, (Splan,)	1	1	1
Emma Offert, br. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Rea)	4	2	2
Harry H., b. g., by Huron Boy, (Stoll)	2	3	4
King Henry, b. g., by Gambetta, (Jones)	3	4	3
Huntley, b. g., (Sutherland)	5	5	5
Peter, ch. g., (Penman)	dis		
Walter S., b. g.,	dis		
Time—2:21; 2:17¼; 2:16.			

2:20 Class, Pacing.—Purse $600.

Red Oak, b. g., by Red Fern, (Geers)	2	1	2 1 1
Nellie K., r. m., by Badger J., (Schenck)	5	5	1 3 4
King Egbert, br. g., by King Prince, (Payne)	1	6	3 6 5
Monpole, ch. g., by Leicester, (McCarty)	3	4	5 2 2
Walnut Hall, blk. h., (Schockery)	4	2	7 5 6
Josephine, b. m., (Dickerson)	8	3	4 4 3
Monogram, b. h., (Lyon)	6	7	6 7 dr
Bellman, b. g., (Zimmer)	7	8	8 dis

Time—2:19¼; 2:15; 2:16; 2:15; 2:15½.

2:10 Class, Pacing.—Purse $600.

Lottie Loraine, b. m., by Gambetta, Wilkes, (Rea)	1	1	1
Choral, b. m., by C. F. Clay, (Hutchins)	2	8	2
Lucy Pan, ch. m., by Pan, (Dickerson)	3	2	7
Gazette, b. h., by Onward, (Schockery)	3	5	3
Whirligig, br. m., (Doble)	5	3	8
Sphinexetta, b. m., (Kingman)	9	4	4
Belle T., b. m., (Gordon)	4	6	6
Vicetta, b. m., (Zimmer)	6	7	5
Starplex, b. h., (McKay)	7	dis.	
Hal Parker, blk. h., (Jones	dis.		
Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:10¾.			

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Trains leave foot East 34th St., at 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, (special,) 1:20, 1:40, and 2:20 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. at 11:50 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, (special,) and 2.00 P. M.
Stages connect with Kings County L.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie,* via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Ireland, (letters must be directed "per Ireland.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ath

SIX RACES AT AQUEDUCT

FOUR OF THE FAVORITES GOT THE MONEY IN YESTERDAY'S CONTEST.

Inquirendo Managed to Defeat Pearl Song in the Best Race of the Day, Thanks to the Clever Work of Sims in the Saddle—Ajax Renewed His Youth and Beat Captain T. at a Mile and a Sixteenth—Very Warm at the Track.

Four favorites won their races at the Aqueduct track yesterday, the other two, Pearl Song and Captain T., finishing second to Inquirendo and Ajax, respectively. As Inquirendo was about as heavily played as was Pearl Song, the favorite of the layers, the talent fared well as a whole, and the layers found themselves heavily out of pocket at the close of the day's business.

This race was by all odds the best one of an afternoon that was insufferably hot and disagreeable. It was not only hot but sticky and slimy, and the fact that no air can reach the inclosure, owing to the unfortunate location of the grand stand, materially affected the attendance.

In the Inquirendo-Pearl Song race, which was the second on the card, nine started for the run of a mile. Pearl Song's advantage in the weights, coupled with the recent miserable performance of Inquirendo when he was backed to win a fortune, turned the tide in Pearl Song's favor, even though Sims had the mount on Inquirendo. When it came to the hard drive that marked the finish the presence of Sims in the saddle turned the tables in Inquirendo's favor, and Gibbons & Co.'s colt landed the money by a head from the favorite. Knight first and then Kennebunk made the running for three-quarters of a mile, but in the stretch both of these quit and fell to the rear, leaving Inquirendo, who had always been well up to the leaders, and Peerl Song to fight it out. Keefe made a grand effort with the latter, but Sims was too smart for him, and nursing his mount along, cleverly succeeded in winning by the narrowest of margins.

Old Ajax acted like a revivified and rejuvenated horse in the fourth race, and made a runaway affair of it, leading from start to finish, and winning finally by a couple of lengths from Captain T. The former was ridden by Bergen, who recently arrived here from his Western campaign, and Doggett was up on the Daly horse. But Doggett did not seem to be able to get as much out of the Captain as Keefe sometimes does. Yet it was the change of jockeys that made Captain T. the favorite.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. For all ages. Time—1:16¼.

1—Halifing, J. E. Seagram's b. c., 4 years, by Macheath-Mojety, 128 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(H. Lewis)
2—Sirocco, J. B. Collins's b. h., aged, 132, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Illusion, J. McLeur's b. g., 3, 123, 8 to 1.....(Gardner)

Won by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Halton, 5, 135, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Lancer, 4, 115, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Second Chance, 2, 95, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Hermia, 3, 110, 12 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time—1:43½.

1—Inquirendo, Gibbons & Co.'s b. c., 4 years, by Enquirer-Bonnie Meade, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
2—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 5, 98, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Keefe)
3—Royal H., R. McBride's b. c., 5, 88, 50 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

Van Brunt, 4, 96, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) Eclipse, S, 106, 8 to 1, (Sheedy;) Kennebunk, 4, 94, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Addie, 7, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Kinglet, 6, 104, 7 to 1, (Bergen,) and Truepenny, 4, 105, 10 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Time—1:03.

1—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Octopus-Prosperity, 108 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Doggett)
2—Florian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 97, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Set Fast, C. Jacobs's ch. f., 108, 7 to 5.....(Sims)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

One Chance, 95, 20 to 1, (Powers,) and Calibee, 98, 30 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

1—Ajax, C. R. Sanford's br. h., 6 years, by Dandie Dinmont-Moonlight, 112 pounds, 17 to 5.....(Bergen)
2—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 112, 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
3—Kallirhoe, Madison Stable's ch. f., 4, 89, 4 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Won by a length; three length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Time—1:03.

1—Slow Poke, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., by Macaroon-Auricoura, 110 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Sir Moltke, C. Plate & Co.'s br. c., 110, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Our Johnnie, J. A. Sykes's ch. c., 110, 20 to 1.....(Barbee)

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

Braw Lad, 110, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Contractor, 110, 3 to 1, (Hill;) Robbie W., 110, 25 to 1, (M. Bergen,) L. B., 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) No Chance, 107, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Sandal, 110, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Royal Favor, 110, 25 to 1, (Sheedy;) Tricotin, 110, 40 to 1, (Garrigan;) Esherdown, 107, 8 to 1, (Keefe;) Vincentia, 107, 20 to 1, (Gifford,) and Prince Potomac, 110, 12 to 1, (Harris,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; for three-year-old maidens. Time—1:45½.

1—The Druid, P. Walsh's b. g., by The Jacobite-Lizzie, 102 pounds, 7 to 10 and out..(Keefe)
2—Nick Johnson, N. G. Johnson's b. c., 102, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Bergen)
3—Bergen, J. E. Seagram's b. g., 102, 4 to 1.....(H. Lewis)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Lilly Mills, 100, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) Connemaugh, 100, 6 to 1, (Harrison;) Sultan II., 105, 10 to 1, (Sheedy,) and Flames, 102, 6 to 1, (Gifford,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Sister Beatrice, 95 pounds; Ellerdie, 95; Nay Nay, 95; Sannie, 95; Mahoney, 98; Contractor, 98; Joe Cutley, 98; Brighton, 97.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Hailing, 108 pounds; Sir Francis, 106; Charade, 108; Marshall, 102; Volley, 95; Chugnut, 85.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Tenderness, 88 pounds; Medica, 88; Mrs. Stuart, 97; Rama, 107; Balmaghie, 93; Zanonas, 102; Ameer, 108; Play or Pay, 106; Hurlingham, 104; Maple Prince, 100; Inheritance, 96; Marsian, 90; Sir Francis, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Premier, 112 pounds; Lambent, 112; Defender, 104; Septour, 104; Chugnut, 101; Alakuma, 101; The Druid, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile; for maiden two-year-old fillies. Agnes, 110 pounds; Lady Mottle, 110; Bicycle Girl, 110; Maud Adams, 110; Margaret Roth, 110; Himyance, 110; Myrtle L., 110; Mafia, 110; Ella Harold, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Bank Cashier, 91 pounds; Telegram, 91; Eno, 106; Nick Johnson, 106; Restraint, 99; One, 107; Connemaugh, 84.

SEVENTH RACE.—One-half mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Miss Bramble, 110; Minneopia, 110; Otta Chance, 110; Susie Noonan, 110; Takanassee, 110; Sunny Slope, 110; Yeldiz, 110; Pearl V., 110; Olivia L., 110; Woodbird, 110.

RAYON D'OR DEAD.

Mr. Belmont's Famous Sire Died of Old Age at Lexington.

A special dispatch to THE TIMES from Lexington, Ky., announces the death of August Belmont's stallion Rayon d'Or, at the Nursery Stud, near that place, on Tuesday night. A complication of diseases coupled with old age were the reasons assigned for the death of this famous racehorse and sire.

Rayon d'Or was bought by August Belmont at the clearing-out sale of the stock farm of the late W. L. Scott of the Algeria Stud, at Erie, Penn., on the evening of Oct. 19, 1892, for $32,000. Rayon d'Or, a chestnut, was foaled at C. J. Lefevre's Chamant Stud, in France, in 1876, and was consequently in his twenty-first year. He was a dark red chestnut, with the exceedingly rich hue that led to his being christened as he was Rayon d'Or (ray of gold.) He was an exceedingly large horse, measuring 16.3½ hands. He was a son of Fiageolet, (by Plutus-La Favorita) and Araucaria, by Ambrose, a son of Touchstone. Rayon d'Or raced in England as a two, three, and four year old, running in thirty races in all, seventeen of which he won, was second in six, third in five, and unplaced twice, his total winnings being $121,040.

As a three-year-old, the property of Count Legrange, he was third to Charibant and Cadograin the Two Thousand Guineas, ran unplaced in the Derby won by Sir Bevys, won the St. Leger, the St. James Palace Stakes, Sussex Stakes at Goodword, the Great Foal Stakes, Select Stakes, Champion Stakes, and Great Challenge Stakes at Newmarket. The following year he won the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood, and the Prix du Cadran and Prix de Rainbow in Paris, and the following year went to the Dangu Stud in France, from which Col. Scott bought him for $30,000.

Rayon d'Or came to this country when six years old, and became the sire of many well-known racers, among them Tenny, Tea Tray, Quito, Ironsomnia, Pat Oakley (a good cross-country horse,) Laura Stone, Defense, Flageoletta, Sparling, Chaos, (winner of the Futurity,) Leighton, Void, Torchlight, Tipstaff, and scores of other winners. His recent most famous foal is Mr. Belmont's colt Don de Oro, thought early in the season to be the best of the year, but who has since raced most disappointingly. In 1889 Rayon d'Or headed the list of winning sires.

Zetland Plate for Shaddock.

LONDON, July 15.—Ramapo, the property of Duke & Wishard of New-York, ran unplaced in the July Handicap run for at the Newmarket course to-day. The race was won by Leopold de Rothschild's filly Utica, with Sardom second and His Reverence third.

The race for the Zetland Plate, at a mile, was won by the Duke of Westminster's Shaddook, with Mr. Houldsworth's Positano second and R. H. Combes's Dynamo third.

TAX ON THE BOSTWICK TRUSTS.

Surrogate Fitzgerald Sustains the Report of Appraiser G. P. Webster.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has decided that the trusts created by Jabez Bostwick, who died in 1892, are subject to the transfer tax fixed by Appraiser George P. Webster, on the ground that the trusts were made by the decedant in contemplation of his death. The trusts aggregate over $500,000.

Mr. Bostwick executed the trusts between August, 1889, and February, 1892, the deeds being in favor of his daughters, Fannie E. Carstairs and Nellie B. Morrell; his sisters, Martha Wyatt, Sarah A. Robinson, and Emeline Caltrider; his brother, Abner F. Bostwick, and other relatives. He made a provision, however, that he had power to terminate the trusts at any time during his lifetime. The beneficiaries claimed that the trusts were not testamentary, and, therefore, not subject to the tax. They appealed, but the Surrogate upholds the tax.

In sustaining the report, the Surrogate holds that if the contention of the persons who appeal was correct, then there would be an easy way in which to avoid the transfer tax. It would then be possible, he says, for the owner of a large estate to execute a similar deed in his lifetime originally providing for the deposit of the bulk of the estate, withdraw the same from the trust, and, as was done in this case, shortly before death, redeposit the securities with the trustee, and thus evade the payment of the tax.

PICTURES OF MANY KINDS RUINED.

Fire and Water Do Much Damage in R. M. Bachmann's Galleries.

Pastels, crayons, water colors, oil paintings, photographs, engravings, sketches, picture frames, moldings, and other furnishings of R. M. Bachmann's gallery at 6 East Fourteenth Street were burned or damaged by water early last evening, to the extent of $1,000.

Mr. Bachmann lives in the rear of the fourth floor of the place. He has a studio on the third floor, and galleries on the fifth floor.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Bachmann's sister-in-law, who shouted out of the window to a policeman, who sent in an alarm. The blaze was on the fifth floor among the finished pictures. There were many pictures in the gallery ready to be delivered, all of which were destroyed. Besides these, there was a quantity of exhibition work to be shown to customers and a number of gilt and other kinds of frames. Very little of this was saved. Water soaked through the floor and did considerable damage to the apartments below, but no other firm in the building was damaged more than slightly. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Bachmann's property was insured.

ULCERATED TOOTH CAUSED DEATH.

It Poisoned Henry Hoffman's Blood—An Operation Failed.

Henry Hoffman, a resident of Hudson Avenue, Hoboken, died Tuesday at the New-York Hospital. His body was taken home Tuesday night.

Mr. Hoffman several weeks ago had an ulcerated tooth. It pained him so much that he was obliged to remain at home. He tried all kinds of remedies to cure it, but, instead of getting better, the swelling from the tooth increased, until the jaws were puffed out. Dr. Rooney was called in a few days ago to attend him, and he saw that blood poisoning had set in, and that the jawbone was fast decaying. He advised Hoffman to go to the New-York Hospital and undergo an operation.

Hoffman consented, and Drs. Rooney and Thornblower, assisted by the house surgeon at the hospital, performed the operation, which was a success. Hoffman seemed to suffer no ill effects, and appeared to be getting better. He weakened, however, Tuesday morning, the strain on his system having been too severe, and died several hours later.

Wolf Silver Man Released.

Judge Fitzgerald yesterday, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, discharged on his own recognizance Wolf Silverman of 208½ Broome Street, who was indicted for grand larceny in connection with an alleged insurance swindle. It was charged that he had his dying wife, Annie, insured for several thousands of dollars, substituting a strong and healthy woman for his wife at the medical examination. Silverman was tried in General Sessions two months ago and the jury disagreed.

No Will Left by George Law.

Mrs. Alga Law, widow of George Law, applied to the Surrogate yesterday for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, who died on July 7. The petition requests that William Steinway be named as co-administrator. The other heirs-at-law are Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Williams, sisters of the deceased. The estate is valued at $1,500,000 in personal and $100,000 in real property. No will by Mr. Law has been found.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers Thursday morning, clearing in the afternoon or night, cooler, high southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, thunder showers, not so warm, westerly to northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, showers, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair Thursday morning, followed by showers on the Atlantic coast, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather, with light showers, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, thunder showers and cooler Thursday afternoon and night in northern portion, southerly to southwesterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO and WESTERN TEXAS, fair in southern, showers in northern portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY and ARKANSAS, showers and cooler, easterly winds becoming northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers and cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly, clearing Thursday night.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, showers Thursday morning, clearing in the afternoon, fresh to brisk northeasterly winds backing to northwesterly, fair Friday. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, showers early Thursday morning, followed by fair, cool in southern portion, northerly winds, fair Friday. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, fresh northerly winds diminishing. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable and diminishing, warmer Friday. WISCONSIN, fair and warmer till Friday night, light northerly winds becoming variable. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds becoming southerly. IOWA, fair, warmer Friday, northerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, showers Thursday morning, clearing in the afternoon, warmer Friday, northerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, cooler, northerly winds. KANSAS, showers Thursday morning, clearing in the afternoon, northeasterly winds, cooler in southern portion. COLORADO, light showers, variable winds, warmer Friday. WYOMING, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, southerly winds.

The following maximum temperatures were reported to-day: 90° at St. Louis, New-Orleans, Key West, Tampa, Wilmington, Cincinnati, and Washington; 92° at Nashville, Vicksburg, and Charlotte; 94° at Cairo, Memphis, Norfolk, and Savannah.

Signals are displayed at Eastport.

The area of high pressure has remained stationary in the Gulf, diminishing in magnitude. The second high area has moved from the north of Montana to Minnesota. The storm has moved from Ontario to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.38 inches being reported from Father Point, and a wind velocity of thirty-six miles per hour from Buffalo.

Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio, the Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. The temperature has risen in the Eastern Gulf States and Georgia, has remained stationary in the Atlantic States, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

Thunderstorms may be expected in the Atlantic States; not quite so warm in the afternoon in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

FREE ICE WATER FOR ITALIANS.

Fountain in Mulberry Street a Gift from Mrs. Anson P. Stokes.

A great boon was given Tuesday to the Italians of Mulberry Street in the opening of a new ice-water fountain at the Italian Free Library and Reading Rooms.

The fountain is the gift of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who has in the past so often distinguished herself by her liberality to the poor of the Italian quarter in this city.

That the new gift is likely to be fully appreciated is shown by the fact that 500 persons took advantage of the free ice water between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Tuesday.

A large tank has been placed under the library steps, and is kept full of crushed ice. The fountain itself is just outside the front door of the library, looking on Mulberry Street.

The Rev. Antonio Arrighi, manager of the free library, and his son, Garry Arrighi, highly praised Mrs. Phelps Stokes's generosity and told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that no more acceptable gift could have been given the poor of the Italian quarter.

The library, which is at 149 Mulberry Street, is in a prosperous condition, and the attendance is always on the increase. The daily average of visitors is 250.

The library recently has received a gift of books from Wayne MacVeagh, and two autograph photographs of King Humbert and Queen Marguerite.

Refuses Pay on Ambulance Repairs.

Controller Fitch refused yesterday to pay a bill presented by Charles Barry of 28 East Twenty-ninth Street, for repairing the ambulances of the Department of Charities. The work was done between Oct. 24 and the present date, and the bill is for $3,788.12. Mr. Fitch thinks the bill too high, and Mr. Barry will have to sue for his money. Inspector Foulke of the Finance Department reported to the Controller that similar work had been done for that department at much lower rates. The Controller says that the Charities Department should have advertised for bids, so that the work could have been done economically.

Cannot Elect a President.

The Village Trustees of New-Brighton, S. I., met last night, gazed solemnly at each other for a little while, took thirty-one ballots for a President, each of which resulted in a tie, and then solemnly retired. This has been the regular programme of the board for over a month. The only variation in the performance last night was the withdrawal of Edward Brice from the race. The other contestants are Trustees Branting and Kerr. The board can do no business until the organization is completed, and so at each meeting, after balloting a while, the members adjourn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 118, 192, 850, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 353 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

THE ARVERNE,

Arverne by the Sea.

NOW OPEN.

Thirty Minutes from Long Island City.

ARTHUR R. WOOD.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE.

L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

THE BREAKERS,

(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,

L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

WINONA HOUSE, PATCHOGUE.

Spacious grounds, large verandas, excellent table. No better house in Patchogue. Terms reasonable.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.

Large verandas; superb front; good table, European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I.

Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE

AND

BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

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THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.

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NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.

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Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,

(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.

A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

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POCANTICO HILLS, Westchester County, New-York. The finest grounds and lawns in this State; unequaled accommodation for real comfort; every convenience; large rooms; good board; moderate prices; billiard and bowling alley; under new proprietor and management; near station.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N.Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

This is the Problem in Advertising a Summer Hotel.

Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and **SARANAC LAKE.**

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ, LEEDS —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

Blue Mountain Lake.

Prospect House,

NOW OPEN.

Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River Railroads. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES,

LAKE LUZERNE,

Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.

Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to Oct. 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 470 West End Avenue, from 10 to 1 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl in private family; willing to assist lady; also very good seamstress; two years' references from last place. D. C., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

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COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to go together as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; city or country; five years' city reference. 446 West 53d St., candy store.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as a good family cook; no objection to going a short distance in the country; best city reference; no cards. 124 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook; city or country; first-class reference; wages, $20. Annie, 214 West 32d St.; Breemen, Bell 3.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; good baker; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. 533 8th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—By mother and son; mother as cook; boy willing to make himself useful; city reference; city or country. 415 West 16th St., one flight.

COOK, &c—WAITRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; also girl as waitress; day or week; together or separate. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat Norwegian German girl as good cook and laundress; city or country. 169 East 34th St., store.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; city or country; best reference. 56 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 43 West 55th St.

COOK.—In private family; understands her business thoroughly; no washing; best city reference. 326 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a German girl in private family; thoroughly competent; city or country; best city references. Cook, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman; very reliable; city or country; private family; reference. Y. W., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish; competent in all branches of cooking; good baker; city or country; best reference. M., 226 East 39th St., janitor.

COOK.—As good cook; French; in private family; speaks very little English; no washing; country or city. Elene, 841 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; will do washing and ironing, or housework in small family. Call at 415 West 42d St. Wednesday.

COOK.—By an experienced, middle-aged cook; understands care of gentlemen's kitchen; city reference. 101 East 97th St.

COOK.—By a young girl; good cook; in private family; city or country; best city references. B. F., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French-speaking girl for growing children in the country or going abroad with a family. B. E., Box 307

NEW CAPTAINS SELECTED

EIGHT POLICEMEN PROMOTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Grant, Young, Groo, Vredenburgh, Moynihan Stainkamp, Brown, and Walsh on the List—No Appointment Made in the Place of Capt. Siebert—Veterans of the Civil War Who Were Entitled to Preference—Careers of the Men.

Eight new Police Captains were made by the Police Commissioners yesterday. They were selected by the board at an executive session following the regular meeting of the board. The new Captains are:

Acting Captain John H. Grant of East Sixty-seventh Street Station, Acting Captain Robert Young of Elizabeth Street, Acting Captain John R. Groo of Mercer Street, Acting Captain Watson Vredenburgh of West Sixty-eighth Street, Sergt. Daniel C. Moynihan of Yorkville Court Squad, Acting Captain Henry Stainkamp of East Fifty-first Street, Acting Captain Stephen Brown of West Thirty-seventh Street, Acting Captain Richard Walsh of West Twentieth Street.

Capts. Grant, Young, Groo, Vredenburgh, and Moynihan are veterans of the civil war and of course were entitled to the preference in the matter of promotion. Sixty-six Sergeants had taken the examination for Captain and seventeen had passed sufficiently high to obtain places on the eligible list. Sergt. Stainkamp was at the head of the list with a percentage of 92.81. Sergt: Brown was second, with 89.74. The others followed in this order: Sergt. Grant, 89.58; Sergt. Walsh, 87.95; Sergt. Young, 87.63; Sergt. Groo, 84.92; Sergt. Vredenburgh, 84.74, and Sergt. Moynihan, 81.16.

Besides these the following Sergeants are on the eligible list: John D. Herlihy of Eldridge Street, George F. Titus of Macdougal Street, John J. Farrell of Central Office, William S. Petty of Central Office, William Hogan of Eldridge Street, Dennis J. Brennan of Church Street, John Flood of Central Office, Norman Westervelt of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Franklin P. German of Charles Street. No appointment was made to the vacancy caused by Capt Siebert's retirement, and it is understood that the Commissioners could not agree upon the selection to be made.

The new Captains took the official oath of office before Col. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the department, and Deputy Clerk Stone furnished them with their new shields.

Capt. John H. Grant was born Dec. 28, 1840. He went to the war in May, 1861, with the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, known as the "Highlanders." He served three years in the war and fought in twenty-seven engagements, including Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Spottsylvania, Vicksburg, and the siege of Knoxville. He was wounded at Blue Springs, Tenn., and at James Island, S. C. His appointment on the police force dates from Jan. 12, 1866, when he was made a patrolman in the Sixteenth Precinct.

He was made a Roundsman on Oct. 3, 1870, and was sent to the Eighth Precinct. He was promoted July 19, 1876, to Sergeant. For a period of eight years he was aide to Inspector Dilks. He was made Acting Captain, May 27, 1895, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. Later he was transferred to the command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and a few weeks ago was transferred to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. He is a brother of Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Slip Police Station.

Capt. Stephen E. Brown was appointed April 18, 1868. He was made Roundsman on Oct. 1, 1870, and was promoted to Sergeant on Oct. 16, 1873. He was formerly detailed in Inspector Cortright's office.

Capt. Henry Stainkamp was born April 21, 1840. He was a gasfitter before he became a policeman. The dates of his appointment and promotions are as follows: Appointed patrolman July 7, 1871; Roundsman, April 6, 1880; Sergeant, July 7, 1887.

Capt. Robert Young has been on the force since March 17, 1860. He was promoted to Roundsman Feb 1, 1873, and made a Sergeant July 31, the same year.

Capt. John Groo has been a patrolman since Oct. 27, 1868. He became a Roundsman Aug. 14, 1869, and was promoted to Sergeant Oct. 16, 1871.

Capt. Vredenburgh has been on the force since Nov. 17, 1865. On Feb. 13, 1867, he was made Roundsman. He was promoted to Sergeant Sept. 1, 1870.

Capt. Moynihan is a war veteran. He was appointed on the force Dec. 23, 1876, made a Roundsman March 31, 1885, and a Sergeant Dec. 23, 1890.

Capt. Richard Walsh joined the force Feb. 25, 1885. He was made Roundsman March 10, 1891, and a Sergeant Feb. 9, 1894.

Capt. Allaire, who has been doing duty at the Central Office, was placed in charge of the City Hall squad.

Capt. William Thompson of City Hall Station was transferred to the Mulberry Street Station, and Acting Captain Albertson of that precinct was remanded to Sergeant's duty in Charles Street Station.

Sergt. Herlihy of Eldridge Street Station was made an Acting Captain and placed in command of the Fifth Street squad. Acting Captain McKirvey of Fifth Street was remanded to Sergeant's duty and sent to the Tremont Station.

Sergt. Sheldon of Tremont was placed in charge of the Yorkville Court squad.

Chief Conlin had the new Captains before him in the afternoon, and told them he expected them to do their very best in enforcing the law in their precincts. Captains were assigned as follows:

Stainkamp to East Fifty-first Street, Grant to East Sixty-seventh Street, Walsh to West Twentieth Street, Young to Elizabeth Street, Groo to Mercer Street, Moynihan to Church Street, Brown to West One Hundredth Street, and Vredenburgh to Oak Street.

Capt. Schmittberger was sent from West One Hundredth Street to West Thirty-seventh Street, Acting Captain Titus of Macdougal Street was transferred to the Delancey Street Station, and Capt. Thomas of the Delancey Street Station was sent to Macdougal Street; Acting Captain Ryan of the Oak Street Station was remanded and sent to the Grand Central Station. Acting Captain Gorman of the Charles Street Station was also remanded and transferred to Chief Conlin's office.

Sergt. William E. Petty of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was detailed as Acting Captain in command of the Charles Street Station. Sergt. John J. Farrell of Chief Conlin's office was transferred to the command of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Acting Captain Brennan of the Church Street Station was remanded to Sergeant's duty.

The examination of Captains for Inspectorships, which was set down for Friday, was again adjourned for one week, as was the examination for Deputy Chief. The reason for the postponement is that examination papers have not been prepared.

SERGEANTS RESTORED TO DUTY.

Charges Could Not Be Proved—Question of Paying Election Inspectors.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, on the recommendation of Commissioner Andrews, restored to duty Sergts. Felix McKenna, Charles Parkerson, James W. Jordan, and George C. Liebers, who have been long under suspension. These are the Sergeants who were accused of accepting bribes from Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the Lexow witness.

Lawyer Moss of the Parkhurst society, who was preparing the charges against them, informed the Commissioners that it was useless to place the Sergeants on trial, as the charges could not be proved.

A letter was received from several lawyers, inquiring why the Inspectors of Election who served at the last election had not been paid. The lawyers said that on inquiry at the Controller's office they were informed that the proper pay rolls had not yet been certified to by the Police Department.

In connection with this matter, Chief Rodenbough of the Election Bureau sent a letter to the board, stating that, under Chapter 976, Laws of 1896, the Controller was directed to pay the money due to election officers upon receipt by him of the pay rolls. Chief Rodenbough said that the pay rolls should be transmitted to the Controller, without regard to the measures required to provide means for payment. Commissioner Roosevelt said that the failure to pay the Inspectors was due solely to the Controller's action.

"Last year," he said, "we asked for enough money to pay all the election officers, but we were given only a certain amount, not enough to pay all, the Controller saying we must get the additional money by transferring funds from other accounts. We proceeded in accordance with his suggestion, but when we asked for the extra money he would not consent to it. I understand he has claimed that we are responsible for the delay in paying election officers. This is sheer nonsense. The fault is not ours."

Gen. Rodenbough will forward the pay rolls to the Controller.

Patrolmen Peter Kain of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, Seymour V. Parker of the Mercer Street Station, and Thomas M. Clifford of the City Hall Station were declared physically disabled by the surgeons, and they were retired on yearly pensions of $700 each. Patrolman Michael Larkin of the Criminal Court squad was retired on his own application after twenty-six years' service.

The board awarded to the Metropolitan Job Printing Company the contract for printing 15,000 copies of the election law.

The Commissioners had some talk over the case of Sergt. John Hatton of the King's Bridge Station, who was tried recently on a debt complaint. The Sergeant agreed to pay $30 a month to John Hogan, who made the charge against him. Lawyer Scanlon of 58 Pine Street wrote to Commissioner Andrews that Sergt. Hatton had failed to keep his agreement. There was a disposition among the Commissioners to fine Sergt. Hatton thirty days' pay, but the question came up as to whether or not, after the fine had been made, the Commissioners could further punish Hatton in case he still failed to pay the debt. The Committee on Rules and Discipline will look into the matter.

Patrolman John Hodge of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was charged with hiring a bicycle from a dealer and failing to either return or pay for it, and who has been absent from duty for several days, was dismissed.

Patrolmen John W. Murray of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and John J. Byrne of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were dismissed for intoxication. Patrolman Michael Murphy of the Centre Street Court squad was fined five days' pay for allowing a prisoner to escape, and Patrolman Frederick J. Elgan of the Church Street Station was fined ten days' pay for a similar offense. Patrolman Herman B. Gerow was fined thirty days' pay on two charges of improperly patrolling.

Sergt. Thomas Morgan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was fined five days' pay for directing a patrolman to leave his post and get him some coffee. The patrolman in question was John O'Neill, and he was found off post in a restaurant by Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews, on one of their midnight tours. His excuse was that Sergt. Morgan sent him for coffee. He first told the Commissioners that he was off duty, but finally confessed that he was lying, and made the excuse. For lying, the Commissioners fined O'Neill five days' pay.

PRAISE FOR CAPT. CHAPMAN.

Commissioners Pleased with His Work in Tenderloin Precinct.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the report of Capt. Chapman, the new commander of the Tenderloin Precinct, was discussed.

The report, as was exclusively published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday, shows the work accomplished by Capt. Chapman during the first month of his command of the precinct.

According to Capt. Chapman's report, his men made 603 arrests from June 15 to July 6, and suppressed and closed a number of disorderly places.

Both Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker praised Capt. Chapman's work, and said that the change for the better in the Tenderloin since Chapman took command there was remarkable.

CHARGES AGAINST P. C. DE WOLF.

Said to Have Resorted to Irregular Practices in a Lawsuit.

Peter C. De Wolf, a lawyer, had serious charges made against him by another lawyer in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Osborne, yesterday. The charges grew out of the case of Laura Brewster, who is the defendant in a suit brought by Garrett Van Blarcom. She desires to have opened a judgment obtained in foreclosure proceedings.

Her counsel, Charles E. Le Barbier, said that De Wolf had not been authorized to bring the action in the foreclosure proceedings, but had obtained the bond and mortgage in a manner that was questionable. Mrs. Brewster's husband, he said, had been the partner of De Wolf, and the mortgage signed in blank had been abstracted from Mr. Brewster's safe. It, he said, had been filled out to the required amount. Mr. Le Barbier said he had the affidavit of the supposed plaintiff in the case, and he stated under oath that he had never seen Mrs. Brewster, had never loaned her any money, and had not authorized the suit.

Lawyer De Wolf denied the charges, and said he had not taken the mortgage from the safe, and that he had paid the money represented by the mortgage to Mr. Brewster.

"It seems to me," said Justice Osborne, "that when charges of this kind are made an attorney should travel day and night in order to refute them. I will give you until to-morrow to file an answer to this application."

He also said that the matter would be called to the attention of the Appellate Division of the court.

COMMITTEE FOR GEORGE ALGER.

His Wife Applies for One, Alleging He Is Insane.

In the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge Hurd, proceedings were begun to determine as to the sanity of George Alger, at one time a well-known real estate dealer and insurance broker in that city, who since June 2 has been confined in the Long Island State Hospital, suffering from senile dementia. His wife instituted the proceedings.

The couple were married in 1841 and lived together until Mr. Alger was sent to the asylum. Mrs. Alger wants a committee appointed to care for her husband's estate and person. He has an estate worth about $15,000.

Mrs. Alger yesterday said that her husband had done many things which a sane man would not have done. He taught a pony in his backyard to do circus tricks. He also, she said, arose at midnight and rode to Coney Island behind one of his trotters. At one time he struck her, breaking her glasses and cutting her nose.

Mr. Alger, who was in court, through his counsel, denied the allegations and said that he was sane. A letter was read in which he denounced the sending of a sane man to an asylum. Judge Hurd took the testimony and reserved his decision.

OLD INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Some Were Against Members of the Board of Excise for 1890.

Justice Fursman dismissed, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday a number of old untried indictments on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who stated that there was not sufficient evidence on which to go to trial with any hope of conviction.

Among the indictments were those against Alexander Meakim, Joseph Koch, and Edward I. Fitzpatrick, who constituted the Board of Excise in 1890, and who were charged with the misdemeanor of issuing liquor licenses illegally. The complainants were R. W. G. Welling and G. W. Miller, representing a reform organization.

The other indictments were against Col. Henry B. Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher; William E. Midgley, Vincent R. Schench, and John W. Taylor. They were indicted for forgery and swearing to alleged fraudulent statements issued by the American Casualty and Insurance Security Company previous to its failure, in 1893, for $7,000,000.

Col. Beecher and William Midgley were recently tried on two of the indictments and acquitted.

New Charities Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 15.—The State Board of Charities has appointed committees to investigate the management and increase of dispensaries throughout the State and also to formulate rules for the placing out of children by Superintendents of the Poor, county agents, and public and private institutions. The following institutions were granted certificates of incorporation: The George Junior Republic Association of New-York City, to conduct operations at Freeville, the Riverview Sanitarium of Fishkill, the Chemango Valley Home for Aged, the St. Agnes Home for Destitute Children of Brooklyn, and the Sanitarium Hospital of Troy.

PHOTO-MODELING WORK

RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY JOHN BAYNES.

Process Depends Largely on Natural Forces, but the Inventor's Method May Revolutionize Modern Art in a Way—What Has Been Accomplished and the Degree of Perfection Shown in a Group—How the Discovery May Be Utilized.

The subject of photo-modeling has interested art students for years. In a modest sort of way, John Baynes of Stamford, Conn., an acknowledged authority on the subject of decorative art, recently announced to a few friends that he had successfully solved the problem.

To learn just how far Mr. Baynes had succeeded in solving the problem, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES sought the inventor at his home, in Stamford, yesterday, and from him learned that the invention was far beyond the experimental stage. Naturally, the essential features of the process cannot be given to the public, because it depends largely on natural forces, which cannot be patented. But the results are in evidence, and Mr. Baynes seems to have made a discovery which is destined to revolutionize modern art.

The invention has already been applied in producing proportionately graded basrelefs. Mr. Baynes is a man of remarkably striking personality and a fascinating conversationalist, whose description of the process, so far as he could make it public, was interesting. It was suggested to him that his theory might, after all, be proved fallacious.

"It matters little what fallacies there may be in my theories," said he, "provided this can be done in practice." Then he brought out a number of plaster models and laid them beside a well-known Paris medal. "This," said the inventor, holding up the Paris medal, "is the product of the efforts and experience of man for thousands of years. These plaster models, on the other hand, are the product of light, of an art in its earliest infancy."

Compared under a powerful magnifying glass, the advantages of the new process could be readily discovered. The Paris medal plainly showed what would be regarded as defects when viewed by the eye of an artist. These were shown in the curves of the nostrils, lips, and folds of the drapery, and in the proportions of the figures. The plaster models, being merely a photographic reproduction, were apparently correct in detail. The most marked distinction was in the matter of foreshortening. In the Paris medal difficulties in this direction appeared to have been, perhaps, intentionally avoided, the limbs, where undraped, being presented to the spectator practically at right angles. The subject of the photo-model presented difficulties in this direction, because of the unusual number of planes involved. It represented a well-known group of athletes, both nude and in violent action. The foreshortening was accurate, and the most minute detail down to the finger nails and knuckles of the clenched hand were faithfully reproduced.

This modeling of a single or a group appeared to have been successful, and Mr. Baynes was asked if he thought it would be practicable to reproduce large work photographically.

Mr. Baynes seemed to have anticipated the question, and he answered: "Modeling covers a large field, and you cannot begin everywhere at once. If something had been produced as large as the Colossus of Rhodes or the head of the Sphinx, some one would have said: 'That is all very well, but you will never be able to produce anything delicate enough for a brooch or a breastpin.' There is hardly a limit to the production of modeled forms photographically. The model which you have seen is simply the baby. The art must grow step by step, but, as every inventor knows, at every step there must be new thought and contrivance.

"Was my invention in the nature of an accident? By no means. It was arrived at in the natural course, while I was in pursuit of my special line of invention, which consists mainly of methods for utilizing natural forces as tools in the fine arts, particularly in the use of light as an aid toward the cutting and incising of metals and stone in accordance with a required design.

"Many uses to which light, or what is generally called photography, has been put are within the knowledge of reasonably well informed people, but there are many processes in use concerning which nothing whatever has been published, and which are not generally known. Within my knowledge, processes have been lost by a single death. The experiments of Wedgwood, the struggles and inventions of Nicephore Niepce and Daguerre, the successes of Fox Talbot, the work of Poitevin, the achievements of Swan Woodbury, and the investigations of Abney are matters of general information, but it is not so well known that within the last few years industries have been established in which light is one of the chief agencies employed. It has been employed in more than forty crafts, and by the use of such processes it is now possible to supply in a decorated form every visible part of the interior of a building, except the furniture."

Mr. Baynes has some beautiful specimens of mosaics, inlaid marble, screen work perforated, cut or incised work, which he has procured by the photo-etching process. Returning to his subject, he said:

"The conditions of to-day demand a change in the tools hitherto used in the arts. The mechanical building arts of these latter days of the nineteenth century have made such tremendous strides that the other arts have been left centuries behind. The architect can no longer command the toil of the slaves of the Euphrates or the Tigris, of the Ganges or the Nile. It no longer takes a generation to carry the stone for a single building, or 500 years to build a church. In these days contracts are not given for delivery on or about the day of judgment.

"Stone is quarried by electric drills and by dynamite, it is carried thousands of miles, and piled up day and night by steam and electric cranes into the foundations and superstructures of sky-scraping buildings. And yet our artists are still using tools which were in use by the artists of the times of the Pharaohs. How can tools made by man's hand keep pace with the tools which God made? The pre-historic people, who had never seen a stone chisel, would probably have regarded the man who used one as an iconoclastic innovator. And, in the same way to-day, the artists who are using the old tools probably regard it as rank heresy to say that the world is running away from the hammer and the chisel. Could the man who invented these tools expect a corner on art?

"But to return to photo-modeling. No man can tell as yet the extent to which the use of the art can be carried. It is plainly seen by the result how readily the process can be used for copying works of art. Sculptors will be among the first to be benefited, because they can reproduce their work at prices which will permit of more extended sale than they command to-day. Stamps, dies, and embossing devices can be made in innumerable variety. Models can be made with equal ease, either in cameo or intaglio.

"Do I intend to make my process public? I hope so, eventually, but at present I am under contract not to disclose it. No special skill is required to operate the process after the ground has been broken. My two sons have done all the work so far. Of course, they have had special training, but they have brought the matter to a point where such work as we have done could be operated by unskilled labor."

A NEW LIFEBOAT ORDER.

Instructions Regarding Their Inspection for Steam Vessels.

James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Treasury Department, has issued an order directing Inspectors of steam vessels not to accept or pass any life raft or lifeboat for use on steam vessels, unless there shall be furnished with each a written guarantee by the builder that such raft or boat is constructed in strict accordance with the specifications presented to the Board of Supervising Inspectors at the time of its approval.

It also ordered that on and after Aug. 1, 1896, no life raft or lifeboat shall be accepted or passed unless it has a metallic plate bearing the names of the maker and the place where manufactured, the shop number, and the date of manufacture. Such raft or boat, if built of metal, the thickness thereof shall be Birmingham gauge.

This order is due to the discovery that certain steam vessels are carrying lifeboats not built in accordance with the law regarding their construction.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

COXEY, TILLMAN, ALTGELD, MOST, TELLER, BRYAN, BLAND, and BOIES.

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

$3.00.

THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign, on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

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but the best home-newspaper published. Its news reports are full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Friends of Cornelius Vanderbilt would not have been surprised at any time to hear that he had broken down from too close an application to business," said a man standing high in the legal profession yesterday, speaking of the senior Vanderbilt's illness. "The word business, when applied to him, covers a wide range," he went on. "He is one of the most industrious and most continuously occupied men I know.

"I met him one day on a railroad train. He had his stenographer with him. The stenographer had driven to the station in his company, taking notes all the way, and he went with him half the way to his destination. Then he left, took a train for home, and by the time Mr. Vanderbilt returned, he would have all his letters ready to sign.

"'How many letters do you receive in a day?' I asked Mr. Vanderbilt, 'and to how many are you obliged to give your personal attention?'

"'I have several hundred letters in my day's mail,' he answered, 'and there is perhaps an average of fifty that I am obliged to answer.'

"Mr. Vanderbilt was then on his way to visit some large charity in which he is interested. There are not many men whose time is so fully occupied. He has been a hard worker since he was put to business at sixteen, after receiving such education as he could obtain in the common schools."

***

The coolest-looking men on the street this hot weather are the policemen. The average man appears to be sweltering with heat. His handkerchief is tucked into his collar, if he wears a stiff collar, and his hat is off half the time, while he mops his face and forehead. Every other man has on a négligé shirt, or at any rate, no vest, and perhaps a linen suit or linen trousers. The policeman wears a woolen coat closely buttoned to the chin, a felt hat on his head, and goes calmly about his duties as though a consideration of the mercury did not come within his range of thought.

"They don't leave us have our coats open," said one placid-looking officer yesterday, "but I suppose we know how to catch the air." It is a trick worth learning.

***

"I always carry my traveling bag to the office on Saturday as regularly as the day comes," said a young woman stenographer. "When I do that I leave at 12 o'clock promptly. Otherwise it is: 'Miss Blank, won't you please do this, or won't you please do that,' and I lose my half holiday."

***

"I do not belong to any woman's club or organization," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poet, "with the single exception of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

***

"This case of a woman kisser in our streets that has just come up," says the old ex-Judge, who has a fear and horror of the individual of whom he has heard as the "new woman," "is nothing more nor less than a continuation of the woman suffrage trouble. It shows the demoralization of some of the sex. We have had the man kisser; now we must have the woman kisser. They must do everything a man has done. That the woman is a respectable mother of three children only goes to show the extent of the mania."

***

"At the vacation schools which will begin their work on Monday," says William Ware Locke, the Superintendent, "the majority of the children will be from the grammar grades of the public schools. The schools it was expected when they were first opened would be filled with younger children. That the older ones came first, and so registering, took the places, seemed an accident. Now, after a few seasons' experience, we come to think there is a natural selection going on. The grammar school children are still in the majority, and we believe they are benefiting by the education they have already received, read the papers, come early to the schools, and get in. This year we shall try the new educational method in use at the Johns Hopkins University, and the older children will be co-workers with the teachers. The grammar school girls will form a sort of normal class. Half the school time will be devoted to lessons, and half to assisting the teacher.

"One thing people say about our schools is that the children dress too well. The Board of Education has given us the use of some of their finest school buildings. The effect of environment is great, and a little water will do marvelous things. The change in children who have previously been in dismal, gloomy schoolhouses is surprising. We expect great benefits in the homes from the co-operative work of the children. Their inventive powers are taxed, and they will be better able to amuse their little brothers and sisters. Every woman should understand kindergarten principles."

***

Ambrose Park, where Buffalo Bill and his Wild West disported a few seasons ago, is a lonesome-looking place. The high fence that surrounds the grounds is out of repair. There are holes enough in the outside covering of iron to give all the small boys in the neighborhood a chance to peep through it. The buildings at the front seem dilapidated, and the place on the top, where the great American bison looked down of yore upon the gathering of people, has a melancholy appearance. Contrasted with the Summers when the park was alive with cowboys, bronchos, soldiers, and Indians, not to speak of Buffalo Bill himself, and his retinue, the change is great. The wind off the water sweeps over it with a dismal sound, like a ghostly war whoop over the last resting place of departed braves.

IS CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Colored Woman Brought a Little White Girl from Charleston.

Mrs. Emma Davis, colored, of Charleston, S. C., with a bright little blue-eyed white girl, eight years old, was arrested yesterday morning on the Clyde steamship Comanche, charged with abduction. The two were taken before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, where Mrs. Davis denied the charge and said that she had brought up the child since it was two years old. Mrs. Davis said the little girl is the daughter of a colored woman who has a white husband, and that six years ago the little one's parents allowed her to take the child to bring up. She was on a visit to New-York, and wanted the little girl to enjoy the trip also.

Chief of Police Martin of Charleston telegraphed that the mother of the child, a Mrs. Wilson, was a nurse, and had been out of town. Mrs. Davis, it was feared, was going to abduct the girl. He also telegraphed that Mrs. Davis's husband was a very respectable colored barber in that city.

Magistrate Brann decided to hold Mrs. Davis for examination next Friday, in $3,000 bail, and she was taken to the Tombs. The girl was placed in charge of Agent King of the Gerry society.

INJURED BY BURNING BENZINE.

Unfortunate Result of Housecleaning for Peter Connolly and His Wife.

Peter Connolly and his wife, Mary, who occupied the second floor of 427 West Eighteenth Street, were seriously injured yesterday afternoon by burning benzine.

Connolly assisted his wife in cleaning the beds in their apartments, and used benzine for the purpose. He suggested that an admirable method would be to ignite the fluid after it had been poured on the furniture. His wife protested, but he was obdurate. Neither one noticed that they had freely sprinkled their clothing with the fluid. When Connolly applied the match to one of the beds, there was a flash, and the clothing of himself caught fire.

The screams of Connolly and his wife aroused their neighbors, who rushed into their rooms, and succeeded by the plentiful use of blankets in putting out the fire that was burning their clothing. Both Connolly and his wife were badly burned about the face, hands, and body, and were removed to the New-York Hospital.

A slight fire in their apartments was put out before the arrival of firemen.

NEW LIGHTSHIP "FIRE ISLAND."

Will Be Stationed Nine and One-Half Miles South of the Island.

The lightship tender Armeria yesterday selected a location for the new lightship which is to be stationed off Fire Island. The place is nine and a half miles south of the Fire Island Lighthouse, at a point where there is 100 feet of water.

The lightship, which may be placed in position to-day, resembles the new steam lightship off Sandy Hook. She is schooner rigged, with flush deck and red painted hull, on the sides of which, in white, are the number of the vessel, "58," and the name, "Fire Island."

Her fixed reflector lights on her masts are 37¾ feet above the sea, and will be visible about 11¼ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye being fifteen feet above sea level.

In foggy weather a twelve-inch steam chime whistle will sound blasts of three seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of seventeen seconds.

Red circular iron cages on her masts will be the day mark.

Four Passengers Detained.

Four passengers of the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia from Havana, which arrived yesterday, were sent to Hoffman Island by the Health Officer, because, not being provided with the required acclimatization papers, they are subject to a detention until five days have elapsed from the time of their leaving Cuba. Among them was Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

Other passengers on the steamship were John Du Boso, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington and Mr. and Mrs. L. Betancourt. Mr. Betancourt was required to leave Cuba by order of Gen. Weyler.

Wants to be Congressman J. G. Tighe.

Justice James G. Tighe of the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, who has always been a Democrat, is one who believes in the ticket and platform adopted at Chicago. His term of office expires next May, and he is already in the field as a candidate for Congress on the silver platform. He is going to start a silver club in Brooklyn, and will do all in his power to support Mr. Bryan, at the same time furthering his own political aspirations.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Passaic Pollution Commission Listens to City's Officials.

The Passaic Pollution Commission, composed of Dr. H. C. Herold, Dr. W. H. Hunt, and E. J. Marsh, met in Jersey City yesterday to hear what the authorities had to say in relation to the Passaic River and the means that may be taken to prevent the contamination of its waters. Not much light was thrown upon that matter, however, the hearing being mainly devoted to a consideration of Jersey City's water supply.

Mayor Wanser briefly welcomed the commission and thanked its members for going to Jersey City. He then stated the position of Jersey City and said that C. C. Vermeule, the consulting engineer employed by the city, had collected many facts in regard to the matter under consideration.

Mayor Wanser also said that whatever rights the city may have had originally to protect the Passaic from contamination those rights had been allowed to lapse through inaction and neglect in protecting them. They were also offset by the later rights acquired by the cities and towns that had grown up on the river's bank. Another thing that he considered certain was that the demand for water would soon exceed the supply to be obtained at Belleville, and the city would be compelled to go elsewhere for its supply.

Engineer Vermeule read a report teeming with statistics regarding the watershed of the Passaic River and the supply. He said the sewage in the Passaic has been increasing at the rate of 40 per cent. each ten years. Below Little Falls the area drained is 176 square miles. The daily yield of the area is 120,000,000 gallons. At present the amount of sewage in this water is equal to one-third its volume. The proportion will be less when the volume of water is greater, but that, he said, is a fairly exact statement of the condition of the water during the Summer months. By the year 1900, at the present rate of increase, Mr. Vermeule said, the volume of sewage would be nearly one-half, and by 1920 it would be fully two-thirds.

The remedy is a thorough system of sewerage, but the cheapest plan that can be suggested would cost Jersey City more than it would cost to change its source of supply to the highlands, where the contamination of the sources of supply may easily be controlled if taken in time. If the city waits twenty-five years it will find the highlands occupied.

If it does not abandon Belleville it will have to rebuild its pipe lines to Jersey City, because one of them has been in use twenty-three years, one thirty-four years, and the oldest one forty-four years. These lines must all give way under the strain of the increased supply that will be needed during the next five or six years.

These views were opposed by Frank O. Cole, J. H. Corcoran, Henry V. Condict, and Joseph A. Dean, who contended that Jersey City had not lost its right to protect the Passaic from pollution. They also thought that a new pumping station would meet the increased demand for the next ten years, and that Jersey City should not abandon Belleville without trying to see what could be done by filtering the water.

The commission will embody the results of the meeting in its report to Gov. Griggs.

WANT STREET AWNINGS REMOVED.

An Objection to Those Put Up for Car Horses in Forty-second Street.

An application was made yesterday to Justice Stover, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, by Simeon Ford and Samuel T. Shaw, proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner of Public Works Collis and Superintendent of Incumbrances Henkel to remove all horses and the sheds now erected in Forty-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, near the Grand Union Hotel.

The sheds objected to are the awnings used in Forty-second Street in the Summer months for the purpose of shading street-car horses between trips.

William J. Fanning, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said the Forty-second Street Railway Company's stables adjoined the Grand Union Hotel, and the sheds under which the horses are kept are serious nuisances and are a menace to the business of the hotel.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley said that the railway company had a permit from the Board of Aldermen for the erection of the awnings. He said the sheds were not obstructions. The plaintiffs, he declared, should get the Board of Health to take action if they had any cause of complaint.

Eugene Treadwell, counsel for the railway company, said that the alleged nuisance had existed for ten or twelve years without any complaint, and that every street railroad company in the city had permits for such sheds, so that the horses might not suffer. He said: "We are backed up by affidavits from veterinary surgeons and also by affidavits from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

"I don't think," said Justice Stover, "you have a right to make a stable of the public street."

Mr. Treadwell replied: "Mr. Cooper, the founder of the Cooper Union, actually obtained a permit for such a relay stable outside the Cooper Union for the benefit of animals."

Mr. Fanning said: "You should have a yard for your horses."

Justice Stover reserved decision.

A Youthful Voyager.

There was a very youthful voyager on the American Line Steamship St. Louis, which sailed yesterday. She was Miss Alice Diehl, three years old, and her name appeared on the list of second cabin passengers. She was going abroad to join her father at Southampton. Her mother had died in this country, and the little one had been left in the care of friends in this city. The steamship company hesitated about taking the responsibility of caring for the motherless child, but the good offices of the stewardess of the St. Louis were won, and she will care for her on the way over.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"'Tis Beauty Truly Blent."

("Twelfth Night.")

Toilet tables of curly birch and bird's-eye maple on the main floor of our establishment. Beauty of design and finish is "truly blent" with fine quality, high grade of workmanship, and durability. When they can be had at factory prices, it should be enough to induce you to "note it in your book of memory" and

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HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Throne of the Thousand Terrors,"

By WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

NOW RUNNING.

July.
17—"The Throne of the Thousand Terrors," William Le Queux.
18—"An Irish Love Story," Madeline S. Bridges.
20—"An Irish Love Story," Madeline S. Bridges.
21—"Field and Fanning's Junior," John Paul Bocock.
22—"Field and Fanning's Junior," John Paul Bocock.
23—"Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest," Frank W. Sage.
24—"Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest," Frank W. Sage.
25—"At Devil's Run," Charles B. Lewis.
27—"At Devil's Run," Charles B. Lewis.
28—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
29—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
30—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
31—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—J. R. Wilkinson, twenty-one years old, of 257 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was arrested on Tuesday afternoon for scattering silver money at Fifty-second Street and Broadway and yelling for Bryan, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Wilkinson admitted to Magistrate Flammer that he had created a commotion. He said that he was very much intoxicated, was overjoyed at Bryan's nomination, and was simply "celebrating." Magistrate Flammer fined him $10, which he paid.

—A cable car of the Lexington Avenue line came to a sudden stop at Broadway and Twenty-second Street yesterday on its way up town. The stop was caused by a bent grip, and was so sudden that the passengers were thrown to the front of the car. Mrs. Amelie Maffaut, fifty-four years old, of 15 Morris Street, and Mary Gordon, fifty years old, of 307 East Thirty-eighth Street, were slightly injured.

—Charles Frohman will present a new American play by Bret Harte at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for two weeks, beginning Sept. 14. Annie Russell will play the leading female part, and negotiations are pending with Joseph Haworth to assume the leading male role. The scenes are laid in the Sierras. The play will be rehearsed by R. A. Roberts.

—William Kaven, a young man living at 142 East Fifteenth Street, visited Abraham New's clothing store, at 737 Broadway, on June 20, and, after his departure, fifteen pairs of trousers, valued at $50, were missed from the stock. Kaven visited the store again yesterday morning, and a clerk there, who recognized him, caused his arrest.

—E. E. Rice has engaged from F. F. Proctor George Lockhart's comedy elephants, and will introduce them in his Circus Carnival at Manhattan Beach next Monday. At the conclusion of this engagement they will make a tour of the principal cities with Mr. Proctor's Novelty Company.

—Matthew Robbins and Jacob Schmidt, the Union Club waiters who were found on Tuesday night fighting at Broadway and Twenty-third Street

Thursday
July 16-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

TRUSTEES OF MILLIONS

SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATIONS' MEETING.

Delegates Selected by 150,000 Members Meet in Brooklyn to Improve Their Methods for Assisting Men and Women of Small Means to Own Their Homes—Resolutions in Opposition to Unlimited Coinage of Silver Offered.

Toward the close of the morning session of the ninth annual meeting of the New-York State League of Co-operative Savings and Building-Loan Associations, which was held in Brooklyn yesterday, a sensation was caused by the presentation for adoption of anti-silver resolutions.

This action was precipitated by an editorial which was printed in a paper devoted to news of building associations.

The resolutions, which were presented by Delegate Lovely of the Union Co-operative Association of Brooklyn, read as follows:

Resolved, By the delegates to the New-York State League of Building-Loan Associations, in annual convention assembled, That we view with alarm the present proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, believing that such monetary policy will result in harm to the finances of our people and will be inimical to the best interests of building-loan associations; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention, representing over $50,000,000 of the savings of the non-wealthy classes of people, owe a duty to our members—both borrowing and investing—to go on record against any policy which will result in a repudiation of our obligations by paying back to our depositors in fifty-two-cent dollars the money saved from their earnings which they have intrusted to our respective associations for honest keeping and safe investment.

The resolutions brought forth much opposition. The President, Thomas F. Larkin, declared that the resolutions were out of order, as they entered the domain of politics.

Several of the delegates wanted the resolutions sent to the Committee on Resolutions for consideration, but under the President's ruling that the resolutions were out of order this could not be done.

Delegate Stabler of this city then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 17 to 10. The resolutions were therefore not considered.

Thomas F. Larkin of Brooklyn, the President of the league, called the meeting to order soon after the delegates had assembled, and then introduced Mayor Wurster, who is a member of one of the Brooklyn associations.

The Mayor welcomed the delegates to the city, and spoke of the excellent field for the work in that city. He instanced several cases of young men who purchased their homes through the instrumentality of the building loan associations. Had it not been for these organizations, he said, the men whom he had in mind would have been unable to secure homes, and instead of being owners of property would still be paying rent.

President Larkin then made a short address, in which he said:

"The delegates present represent the Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations of the State of New-York, with a membership of 150,000 persons and an investment of about $50,000,000, not invested in [illegible] securities, or Easter securities, or ordinary real estate for speculative purposes, but in the homes of the members, men and women, of these institutions.

"The object of our meeting here together is not only to counsel and advise on the best means of improving our system of co-operative savings and home owning, but to give it wider publicity to the objects which we have in view. While we are here as the representatives of our associations, which are called by some co-operative banks, yet our positions are somewhat different from that of the representatives of a bank or trust company or other moneyed institution that is owned and controlled by a few individuals. No delegate here has a controlling influence in the association he represents, from a financial standpoint. The individual financial interest of many of us in this movement is small. The services of building and loan officers and managers are, in the main, given gratuitously, or when compensation is received it is generally very small; yet the millions of dollars of the shareholders' savings are handled and invested carefully and with as much intelligence as that of the large financial institutions with expensive management and high-priced officials.

"But were the receiving and investing of the shareholder's money for profit the only object in view by the building and loan associations, there would be no occasions for gatherings of this kind. Each association would live unto itself, and have no bond of sympathy with the others. But there is one central idea that pervades this whole system of co-operative financiering, and that is to show results in the way of making its members and shareholders owners of their own homes, instead of rent payers.

"We believe that our motto, 'The American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberty,' expresses a great deal; not that we believe that home owning alone makes a perfect and patriotic citizen, but that it at least has the tendency to make a man more faithful to his family, more careful in his dealings with his fellows, more watchful of public men and public expenditures, more careful and law-abiding and respectful of authority than the shiftless rent payer, who is here to-day and there to-morrow, with no blessed home ties to make him feel more of a man and that he is part and parcel of a great Commonwealth.

"While we do not desire to pose as reformers or philanthropists, or claim for our associations anything but a means to help the people to help themselves, we recognize the great evils of the tenement-house system and the herding of people together in our great cities, and, while we know that it will take years of education and the efforts of philanthropic men and women to lessen if not to eradicate this great evil, we know we are doing practical work in that direction without at the same time lessening the self-respect of the people by making them feel that they are getting something for nothing, or that our scheme of co-operation smacks in any way of a charity."

The Chairman then appointed committees on credentials and resolutions and a Finance Committee.

Subsequently President Larkin made his annual address, in which he pointed out the various defects that should be remedied, and then gave a review of the past year's work.

Matters of interest to the league were discussed during the afternoon, after which the Brooklyn delegates took charge of the visiting delegates and entertained them. They took a trolley ride to Ulmer Park, and in the evening enjoyed a banquet at that seaside resort.

The meeting to-day will be of importance. Papers will be read and business transacted, including the election of officers.

MIND READER BLOCKS TRAFFIC.

Found a Hidden Coin After a Journey Through Broadway.

Broadway cable cars and Forty-second Street cross-town cars were blockaded for fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon while two men were thinking.

Fifteen hundred persons surged about the thinkers and helped to extend the blockade to trucks and carriages, and enlivened the event by giving all the trouble they could to a hastily gathered squad of policemen, whose only effective strength lay in the oft-repeated shout:

"G'way, now! D'ye want to get hurted?"

A Russian, Dietrich Neumann, not five feet in height and only twenty-two years old, was the master spirit of the blockade, and his partner was a newspaper man. Neumann is a mind reader, and he was giving a test of the kind that made the late Washington Irving Bishop famous. He accomplished his object to the inconvenience of traffic and of the strong-minded man, whom he selected as the best subject in a committee of four.

When the test was begun a motley crowd blocked Herald Square and surged against the only door of the Herald Square Theatre that was open. Neumann was to find any object hidden by a committee of four newspaper men in any part of the city.

The committee went by a circuitous route to Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia and on a narrow cornice in the box at the left hand, front, corner of the roof garden placed an English penny. Then it returned to the Herald Square Theatre.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES blindfolded Neumann, who called for a directory. In making a mental note of the Olympia the members of the committee had found that it had no number, and so they noticed that the name Charles Schloss and the number 1,512 appeared on the building just below it.

The strong-minded man took Neumann's wrist. The mindreader turned page after page of the directory, holding a pin in his right hand. Finally he stopped, hesitated a while, turned a few leaves backward, and forward, returned to the original page, and put the pin through the name Charles Schloss, 1,512 Broadway.

Then the mindreader and the committee went to the street and into an open carriage. Neumann, still blindfolded and holding the hand of the strong-minded man, directed the driver to go up Broadway. The crowd poured into the street, growing all the time. Men and boys climbed on the steps and the rear of the carriage as it rolled slowly along, Neumann all the while giving directions to the driver.

"Stop!" he would shout, and then Broadway traffic obeyed him. "Get down!" he would command the strong-minded man, who meekly obeyed.

After making several false stops the mindreader and the committeeman left the carriage at Forty-third Street, and Neumann soon had the committeeman in the Olympia, the crowd almost crushing them through the doors.

Neumann rang for the elevator, and when the roof was reached he called a halt. Then, after a little false manoeuvring, he led the committeeman to the box and soon found the coin.

There was a burst of applause when he had accomplished the feat.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy's Trip Abroad.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy and Mrs. Gilroy will sail for Europe on the steamship New-York, July 29. Three of their children will accompany them. The principal reason why the ex-Mayor goes abroad at this time is to make a study of the municipal government of certain large European cities so that he can use the information in the Greater New-York Commission, of which he is a member. His trip will be almost wholly given up to this study. He will return about the middle of September.

A RAID IN BROADWAY

SIDEWALKS CLEARED BY THE BUREAU OF INCUMBRANCES.

From Houston Street to Fourteenth Street Those Occupying Space That Belongs to the Public Got Their Goods Out of the Way in a Hurry or Seizures Were Made—One Vendor Who Resisted Was Arrested.

Sidewalks on Broadway, from Houston Street to Fourteenth Street, received the attention of the Bureau of Incumbrances yesterday, and were cleared of many things which had no right there. That stretch of Broadway has furnished a profitable squatting place for persons who prefer to use the public way for their business instead of transacting it on private property. Storekeepers have been among the offenders, many of them displaying their goods in showcases on the sidewalk and others piling them on the walk or hanging them from signs or awning frames. The habit of outdoor vending having become confirmed in the tenants, vendors saw no reason why they should not occupy the curb portion of the sidewalk. As a result, certain blocks on the shady side of Broadway were at times so much occupied with business that pedestrians had a passage only in the middle of the sidewalk.

When the raiders appeared yesterday, many of the sidewalk traders, who have cultivated alertness by frequent contact with the police, wheeled off their stands or threw them over their backs or under their arms and scattered. Those who were not so quick protested vehemently against the seizure of their goods. Tenants with protruding showcases and other outdoor displays followed the example of the migratory vendors. All who had warning dragged the encroachments into doorways or into stores. Others protested to the extent of their vituperative capacity. A curb vendor at the corner of Third Street resisted the raiders forcibly. They called a police officer and the man and his traps were taken to the station house. The raid yielded a truckload of goods.

Down-town offenders seem to have been held fairly well in check since the police began to act on the photographic exposure of their obstructions in the wholesale grocery, produce, and commission district, west of Broadway and south of Canal Street. Austin, Nichols & Co.'s sidewalk, heretofore habitually occupied in daylight by trucks, has been trodden daily by pedestrians for a fortnight or longer. The American Grocery Company has lately permitted people to walk over the sidewalks in front of that establishment. R. J. Dean & Co. use the sidewalk in front of the Greenwich and Duane Street places only when necessity justifies it. Mr. Dean has evidently changed his mind since he informed a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, when the illustrated exposure was made, that he knew his business and the law, and that he intended to use the sidewalk as he had done. He intimated that if any one tried to interfere with him he would make a test case in court. The appearance of his sidewalk indicates either that light broke in on him unaided by external forces or that a mild reminder by the police was sufficient. From some cause he has slicked up the sidewalk in front of his places and kept it so, and almost all the time for the last fortnight it has been a model for the neighborhood.

In the market district no improvement is noticeable. Offenders there are emboldened by the feeling that the city is behind them. So long as fees are collected for obstructions by the Market Bureau of the Finance Department, other departments seem to despair of making headway and, accordingly, do not try to do so. Vesey Street is filled with obstructions on the north side from Church Street to the North River. No official disposition has been shown to get rid of them.

Talk has revived of an organization of citizens for the enforcement of public rights in this and other neighborhoods. In informal discussion of plans the words the suggestion has been made that the Bureau of Incumbrances be called to account in the courts for its tolerance of obstructions against which complaint has been made. Superintendent Henkel of that bureau has declared himself ready to enforce the law, but has complained that when his men cleared walks the police permitted them to become incumbered again.

Andrew J. Shipman of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, attorneys for Philip Bohnet, on whose motion the Astor House sidewalk was cleared, said yesterday that Mr. Henkel's excuse was not good, because he could easily get police co-operation. The way to do it would be to inform the police officer on post whenever a walk was cleared. It would be the officer's duty to see that the walk was not subsequently incumbered. If he failed in that duty, a complaint against him to the Police Commissioners would result in a reprimand at least, with a warning of serious punishment for a second offense. One or two cases of this kind would make the entire police force effective co-operators in the work of keeping the walks unobstructed. In Mr. Shipman's opinion the Commissioner of Public Works should be called upon to enforce the law, letting instructions reach the Bureau of Incumbrances through him.

Mr. Bohnet's success in the Astor House raid disposes effectually of the notion that no one can compel the removal of obstructions unless he or his premises suffer special annoyance or injury from them. This would imply that only near neighbors can complain of each other. All that was proved in Mr. Bohnet's case was that officials charged with the enforcement of the law had to be prodded to their duty by an order from court. Mr. Bohnet complained by letter of the Astor House nuisances without effect. He was able to accomplish something only by mandamus, and the writ was issued on his application without a single question as to whether he was an afflicted neighbor or not. His citizenship satisfied the Court. The fact that he resides in Harlem did not enter into consideration, nor was it considered at other times, when, by similar proceedings, he compelled the removal of other obstructions.

This case establishes a condition that will be of service in any organized effort to compel officials to enforce the law. It is regretted that enforcement is not easily to be accomplished except by private agency, but since that seems true, such agency will probably be employed. Should it be undertaken, Controller Fitch will be one of the first to feel its influence, for he cannot hope to escape being summoned to court to submit to judicial determination his contention that the city is justified in setting an example of lawlessness on the ground that it derives by so doing a few thousand dollars of revenue from illegal rentals.

COAL FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Question of Weighing It at Places Other Than Company Quarters.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday a report was received from Weigh Master La Grange, brother of President La Grange, in response to a resolution adopted by the board recently, requiring him to submit a detailed statement of his official acts in the weighing of coal purchased on contract since July 1, 1895.

Among other matters in explanation of the fact that coal had been weighed at other places than at company quarters, as provided in the contract, Mr. La Grange said that in July, 1895, he had filed with Secretary Jusson a recommendation that coal be weighed at convenient places. Commissioner Sheffield asked what had become of the recommendation, and Mr. Jussen said that he had no recollection of it.

President La Grange said he had seen the recommendation, and Commissioner Sheffield remarked that if he had seen it he might have favored its adoption. Mr. Sheffield again asked Mr. Jussen what had become of the recommendation, and Mr. Jussen said he had not seen it, had no recollection of it, and that it was not on file in the records of the department.

Purchasing Agent Graham was called in and asked by Mr. Sheffield if he had seen the papers. He replied that he had, and that Mr. La Grange had told him that the recommendation had been adopted by the board.

Mr. Graham added that he had simply the weigh master's word for the adoption of the recommendation. Mr. Sheffield said that the existence or non-existence of the recommendation settled the whole matter, and expressed his opinion emphatically that if any member of the board had the slightest knowledge of such a document, it was very strange that the coal contract form of 1896 had not been changed, in accordance with the recommendation which the weigh master said has been adopted by the board.

President La Grange read a written report from the Captains of each fire company, except one, in which the writers said they had no personal knowledge that coal delivered at their quarters had been short in weight or poor in quality. Further consideration of the weigh master's report was postponed one week.

President La Grange introduced a resolution that the heads of the different departments be furnished with a copy of section 94 of the Penal Code, relating to the abstraction of public documents. Commissioner Sheffield said he presumed the resolution was directed against him on account of his having allowed records of the Relief Fund to be taken home by Secretary Savage last Fall.

Mr. Sheffield was Treasurer of the Relief Fund at that time. He voted in favor of the resolution, with the statement that he did not think the section referred to had any connection with a public officer who had lawful possession of records relating to his department.

Finest of Their Class.

A gentleman who has recently returned from London, where he has been attending the Geographical Congress, states that the topographical map sheets issued by the United States were pronounced by several distinguished representative geographers to be the finest of their class. Scientifically and mechanically these sheets are complete, all the water features being in blue, the hills in brown, contour lines show topographical forms and heights, while names, roads, towns, &c., are in black.

The second sheet in the set shows the surface extent and position in the embraced area in the various rock formations. It has the same base as the first map overprinted with geological colors. This sheet is called aerial geology. The next map of the same area is known as economic geology and differs from the preceding generally with the rock masses, which are specially important from their yield of iron, gold, &c., in strong colors in contrast to the other rocks, which are in subdued colors.

Another map shows the under formations known as structure sections, representing the character of the earth extending downward for about half a mile, indicating what has been learned about the deeper portion of the earth's crust. Another map has a diagram devoted to an exhibit of columnar sections and illustrating the geological age and thickness of rock masses.

PRISON FOR HERSCHKOPF

SENT THERE FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE.

Found Guilty of Murder in Second Degree in Causing Death of a Girl in a Fire—He Makes a Speech Denouncing the Prosecuting Attorney—To Remain in Tombs Until Wife Can Get Orthodox Hebrew Divorce.

Adolph Herschkopf, who had been on trial for the past three weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Fursman, charged with murder in the first degree, for setting fire to the tenement house 129 Suffolk Street May 31, 1894, when Lizzie Jaeger, a four-year-old child, was burned to death, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the second degree. This carried with it a sentence of imprisonment for life.

It took the jury from 3:40 P. M. Tuesday until noon yesterday to reach this conclusion.

Under the direction of Justice Fursman, the jury was locked up Tuesday night until 10:30 yesterday morning. The Justice opened court at 10:35, and ten minutes later the jury filed in. Foreman Ambrose C. Phipps announced that the jury was unable to agree on a verdict.

Justice Fursman said the case had been tried fairly, fully, and ably, and he thought another effort should be made to reach a verdict. He said jurors sometimes mistook private opinions for conscientious scruples. He again read the definition of murder, and said, in answer to a question from Juror No. 7, that the jury might find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, if it was inclined to mercy for the accused man, on account of some doubt in the evidence. Counsel for the defense took exception to this instruction.

Shortly before noon the jury announced that it had agreed on a verdict.

The jurors were brought into court, and after the usual formalities, the announcement was made that they had agreed upon a verdict of murder in the second degree.

After the verdict had been announced, Clerk Walsh asked the customary question, if the convicted man had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. Herschkopf surprised all in court by jumping up and making a bitter speech against Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis.

"I am not guilty of murder!" shouted the convicted man as his eyes snapped fire and he grated his teeth in apparent indignation and rage. "No one knows that better than Mr. Davis, who had hounded me to prison. I am innocent of this charge, and my only crime is that I assisted this man Davis in getting evidence in the firebug cases.

"Those wretches, Glueckman, Rosenbaum, and others, were willing to swear my life away in order to save their own necks. But the day will come when my innocence will stand before the people, and these perjurers and treacherous friends will feel the shame of their wickedness."

Herschkopf sat down, pale and panting from the excess of his passion.

Lawyer Albert Bach, his counsel, requested that sentence be not passed for a week. He said the object of this was to allow the convicted man's wife sufficient time to obtain an orthodox Hebrew divorce, so as to be spared the disgrace of being the wife of a felon.

Justice Fursman said he would impose sentence and give an order that the man be kept in the Tombs for a week, as requested.

The Justice said Herschkopf had a fair and impartial trial, and the jury would have been justified in finding a verdict of murder in the first degree. He then sentenced the convicted man to Sing Sing Prison for the term of his natural life.

As the news of this got to reached the corridors, Mrs. Herschkopf created a scene that brought a crowd of persons running to the courtroom door.

She began by moaning and soon changed to screaming. Some of the court attendants tried to soothe her and to quiet her.

Her sorrow speedily changed to rage, and she soon impeached almost all those connected with the prosecution of her husband. She raved violently and threw her arms in the air, heaping maledictions on the heads of Glueckman, Rosenbaum, and the District Attorney's office.

The attendants tried to lead her away from the courtroom door. She struggled and fought against them. She was joined by Mrs. Dietschek, wife of Meyer Dietschek, who is jointly indicted with Herschkopf. Both women raised a hubbub.

The court attendants used force when persuasions failed, and took the women down the stairs into the basement. Thence they started for the Tombs, to which place the condemned man had been taken.

TO CONFORM TO RABBINICAL LAW.

The Question of Getting a Divorce for Mrs. Herschkopf.

Under the laws of this State a person who receives a sentence of imprisonment for life is regarded as civilly dead as soon as he begins to serve his (or her) sentence.

A life sentence also acts as an annulment of marriage, and the husband or the wife of the person so convicted is permitted by the statute to marry again during the lifetime of the convicted wife or husband.

In the case of Herschkopf, Justice Fursman granted the request of his counsel that the prisoner be allowed to remain in the Tombs for a week to give his wife an opportunity to get a divorce under the rabbinical law. Such a divorce, which is designated as a "Get," is granted by the ultra-orthodox rabbis to those who cling to the ancient customs which are still extant among the Russian and Polish Jews.

It can only be granted on the acquiesence of both parties to the proceedings, and it is for the purpose of obtaining his consent and signature to the "Get" that the convicted husband is permitted to remain in the Tombs.

FINE OF $10 FOR SENFTMAN.

Accused by His Neighbors of Extorting Money from Them.

Max Senftman of 105 Allen Street, a Lexow committee witness and east side politician, was fined $10 in Essex Market Court yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Otto Rosalsky, a lawyer, alleged that Senftman had gone to Mrs. Marler of 104 Allen Street and represented himself as a special policeman, appointed by Commissioner Parker.

"On the strength of this," said the lawyer, "Senftman obtained $15, saying that otherwise he would arrest her for disorderly conduct."

Mrs. Marler told her husband about the extortion, and he demanded an explanation from Senftman. A row ensued and Senftman was locked up.

A delegation from the east side then called on Commissioner Parker and complained that Senftman was blackmailing them. The Commissioner said he had received a letter from Senftman, complaining of disorderly houses, and had answered him that the matter would be investigated. If Senftman was extorting money from them, the Commissioner advised the delegation to swear out a warrant for his arrest. Senftman later appeared before the Commissioner and denied the charges.

MR. BROOKFIELD TO GO ABROAD.

Attacks the Republican County Committee Before His Departure.

Ex-Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield and his three sons, Frank, Morgan, and H. M. Brookfield, were passengers on the steamship Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool. They will join Mrs. Brookfield, who preceded them abroad, and spend a month in European travel.

In answer to a question as to the published reply of the Platt men to charges of roll padding, Mr. Brookfield said that it did not answer the charges.

"They are unanswerable, because true," he said, "and I told the State Committee at the time I presented the petition that the Republican County Organization was a fraud. So fraudulent is it that no true and loyal Republican owes any allegiance to it. I said that the man who represented it at the meeting held his position under such circumstances that no honest man could or would accept it. I say the same now."

WILL NOT GO TO CONGRESS AGAIN.

Mr. McCormack Says He Does Not Wish a Renomination.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 15.—Congressman McCormack to-day sent out a letter informing the friends who have been writing to him to know whether or not he would accept another nomination for Congress, that he would not accept.

In his letter he says that he has received sufficient assurance to make him confident of re-election should he run again, but that he at no time wished to enter Congress, and accepted the former nomination only to please his friends. McCormack believes that the duties of a Congressman are so arduous and of such a high character that he should be in a position to give the office his full attention.

Cattle Quarantine in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., July 15.—The State Board of Cattle Commissioners issued orders to-day prohibiting all persons and companies from bringing or driving neat cattle into the State without a permit from the board. All neat cattle brought or driven into the State of New-Hampshire under permit from the board will be placed in quarantine upon arrival in the State until identified and released. The Selectmen of towns and the officials of cities of New-Hampshire are authorized to seize and hold in quarantine any cattle coming into the State without a legal permit.

Celebrating the British Exit.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 15.—An immense crowd attended the centennial exercises of the evacuation of Fort Ontario. Gen. Horace Porter of New-York delivered an oration. George Clark of this city made a historical address. The Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Sackett's Harbor, and 1,500 National Guardsmen, were in the parade. Major Gen. Miles of the regular army and Lieut. Gov. Saxton are here.

Schooner's Brief Stay Aground.

The two-masted schooner Fred. Emerson, Capt. W. G. Blake, from Baltimore to Cartaret, N. J., went aground on the Romer Shoal early yesterday morning. She was pulled off shortly after 10 o'clock by the wrecking tug W. E. Chapman.

WHISKY MEN CONFER

EASTERN DISTILLERIES MAY BE CLOSED UNTIL SEPT. 1, 1897.

Rye Whisky Distillers in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland Discuss Action to Reduce Production and Increase the Price—So Much Whisky Has Been Produced that its Price Has Been Effected.

All the distilleries in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland, controlled by the Eastern distillers of rye whiskies, which have been closed since July 1, may remain closed until Sept. 1, 1897.

That this action should be taken was the general concensus of opinion of distillers who met yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

The concerns represented were A. Guckenheimer & Brothers, Joseph S. Finch & Co. of Pittsburg, A. Overholdt & Co., the Ph. Hamburger Company, the Sherwood Distilling Company of Baltimore, the Hannis Distilling Company of Baltimore, the Monticello Distilling Company, Moore & Sinnott, the Wilson Distillery Company of Baltimore, G. A. Dougherty Sons, the Schenley Distilling Company, the Sunnyside Distilling Company, the Melvale Distilling Company, the Samuel Thompson Distilling Company of Pittsburg, the Vandegrift Distilling Company of Pittsburg, the Pemwick Distilling Company, the Economy Distilling Company, the Maryland Distilling Company, the Baltimore Distilling Company, S. Dilling & Sons, Thomas Moore, Robert Stewart, and Edwin Walters.

James G. Pontefract of Joseph F. Finch & Co. presided, and the Secretary of the meeting was Edward Dougherty of G. A. Dougherty & Sons.

The movement to shut down the Eastern distilleries for more than a year was inaugurated by whisky jobbers, who complained that there was an overproduction of rye whisky, and said that something should be done to reduce the supply.

For business reasons they argued that the Eastern distillers should cease operations, and on May 27 a meeting of the distillers was held in this city to discuss the question. At that meeting it was practically agreed by the distillers to close their distilleries from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1897, and the jobbers bound themselves not to handle any goods manufactured by the Eastern distilleries during that period.

Several concerns, notably the Hannis Distilling Company, declined at that time to enter into such an agreement, because the company was obliged in order to fulfill outstanding contracts to continue business.

These were the stumbling blocks that prevented definite action in May, though most of the distillers closed their plants July 1, and the meeting yesterday was held to consider ways of arranging matters so that all could close without breaking contracts.

At the meeting yesterday a compromise proposition was made to close 75 per cent. of the distilleries or let all the distilleries distill 25 per cent. of their usual product. In this way it was thought all objections would be successfully met. A committee was appointed to consider the matter further, and another meeting will be held in a short time, when a definite decision will be arrived at.

"The effect of our temporary suspension," said A. Guckenheimer of A. Guckenheimer & Brothers, "will be to stiffen prices of rye whiskies all along the line, but it will not affect consumers. Too much rye whisky has been produced, and the result has been a cheapening of the product. The prices will now get back where they ought to be, and we will all be benefited.

"If all the Eastern distilleries close," said William B. Greenbaum, a jobber, of 41 William Street, "it will reduce the stock of whisky on hand 130,000 barrels. As each barrel contains 40 gallons, and the revenue tax is $1.10 a gallon, the saving to the distillers on that item alone will amount to $1,518,000. There is simply too much whisky on hand, and it is sold in many instances below cost. By stopping the production for a year the price will get back to its normal rate, and it can then be manufactured at a profit. The consumers won't feel the change. They get whisky for the same price, no matter what it costs the jobber."

Change in Steamship Rates.

The Continental Trans-Atlantic Steamship lines change to-day their outgoing ticket rates from the Summer to the Winter schedule. The Summer rates from New-York obtain from May 1 to July 15, and from Europe between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15. The lines are the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Netherlands-American, and Red Star Lines. The Red Star intermediate rates are $45 under the Summer schedule and $38 under the Winter schedule. In saloon rates there is a corresponding difference. Summer rates on the North German Lloyd Line range from $90 to $175. The Winter rates range from $60 to $110.

Similar differences exist between the two schedules on the other lines.

The Throne of the Thousand Terrors

By William Le Queux. Author of "Zoraida," "Stolen Souls," etc.

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PART I.

Far south, beyond the Atlas Mountains, beyond the great, limitless plain where nothing meets the aching eye but a dreary waste of red-brown, drifting sand, one experiences some curious phases of a life comparatively unknown and little understood in European civilization. In the great Sahara life to-day is the same as it was ten centuries ago—the same as it will ever be; free and charming in its simplicity, yet with many terrors ever present, and sun-bleached bones ever reminding the lonely traveler that a pricked waterskin or a lame camel means the end of all things.

On a recent journey from Biskra to Mourzouk, in Fezzan, I foolishly disregarded the injunctions of my old friend, Emile Chandioux, the commandant of the outpost of Spahis stationed in the Arab town of In Salah, in the Touat Oasis, and was rendered extremely uncomfortable by the astounding discovery that the camel caravan I had joined in Zaoula Timassanin, and with which I had been traveling for twenty days, belonged to the Kel-Izhaban, a tribe of marauders and outlaws whose depredations and relentless butchery of their weaker neighbors caused them to be held in awe from Morocco across to Tripoli, and from Biskra to Lake Tsad. In addition, I ascertained that our sheik, known to me as Sidi El-Adil, or "The Just," was really none other than the dreaded Abdul-Melik, the pirate of the desert, against whom the French Government has sent three expeditions, and upon whose head a price had been set.

With bronzed, aquiline features, long gray beard, and keen, deep-set eyes; tall, erect, agile, and of commanding presence, he was a splendid specimen of the Arab of the plains. Though he expressed intense hatred for the infidel, and invoked curses most terrible upon the horsemen of the Roumis in general, and my friend, Capt. Chandioux, in particular, he, nevertheless, treated me with haughty courtesy, and extended to me the hand of friendship. As, at the head of our cavalcade of two hundred armed horsemen and a long string of camels, he rode day by day across the parched wilderness, interspersed by small sandhills and naked ledges of rock, speckled with ethel-bushes half overwhelmed by sand, he was truly an imposing figure. His burnouse was of finest white wool, embroidered heavily with silk; the haick surrounding his face was of spotless china silk, and around his head was wound many yards of brown camel's hair. The saddle upon which he sat was of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold and set with precious stones, and stirrups and spurs of massive silver completed the trappings of his splendid coal-black horse, which he managed with rare perfection and skill. On my white Ku-hai-lan stallion, I usually rode at his side, chatting to him in his own tongue, while 200 of his people, erect in their saddles, and with their long-barreled rifles slung behind, were ready to instantly execute his slightest wish.

Those days were breathless and blazing. Scorched by the sun, and half suffocated by the sand-laden wind, our way lay through a wilderness that nature had forsaken. At night, however, when the outlaws of the desert had cast sand upon their feet and prayed their maghrib, and we had encamped under the palms of the oasis, eaten our dates and krouss-krouss, and slaked our thirst from our water skins, then commenced the real luxury of the day—the luxury of idleness—as, reclining on a mat in front of his tent, with coffee and a cigarette, the great Abdul-Melik would relate with slow distinctness stories of past encounters between his people and the hated Christians. While sentries with loaded rifles kept a vigilant lookout lest we should be surprised by the ever-watchful Spahis or Chasseurs, half a dozen Arabs would squat in a semi-circle before the great Sheik, and, twanging upon their guenibris—those queer little banjoes fashioned from tortoise shells, over which skin is stretched—would chant weirdly in a strange staccato, Arab songs of love and war. At that hour a coolness falls over everything, intense silence reigns, the sky above grows a deeper and deeper blue, and the palms and talha trees look mysterious in the half-light. Soon the stars shine out like diamond points, and it grows darker and darker, until the chill night breeze of the desert stirs the feathery heads of the date palms. Then the lawless nomads, my companions, would wrap their burnouses closely about them, scoop out a hole in the warm sand, and there repose until the first flush of dawn.

About five weeks after I had inadvertently thrown in my lot with the Kel-Izhaban, and after penetrating a region that, as far as I am aware, has never been explored by Europeans, for it remains a blank upon the most recent map issued by the Dépôt de la Guerre, we were one evening, at a spot evidently prearranged, joined by a body of 300 horsemen, who armed themselves with the rifles obtained from our camels' packs, and then, leaving the camels in charge of half a dozen men in a rocky valley called the Anzoua, we all continued our way in high spirits, jesting, laughing, and singing snatches of songs. Throughout that night and during the following day we rode at the same steady pace, with only brief halts that were absolutely necessary. On the second night darkness fell swiftly, but the moon rose, and under its mystic light we sped forward, until suddenly the gaunt man, in a dirty ragged burnouse, who acted as our guide, shouted, and we pulled up quickly. Then, in the moonlight, I could just distinguish among the trees of the little oasis a few low, white houses, of what I subsequently learned was the little desert village of Tilouat, inhabited by the Kel-Emoghri, and distant ten leagues from the town of Ideles.

Abdul-Melik shouted an order clear and distinct. Whereupon the horsemen spread themselves out in two long lines, and with their guns carried across their saddles, the first line crept slowly and silently forward. By this movement I knew that we were about to attack the village, and held my

Our Guide Shouted, and We Pulled up Quickly.

own rifle ready for purposes of self-defense. Sitting in the second line, I advanced with the others, and the breathless moments that followed were full of excitement. I had become a pirate of the desert, one of a band of fierce outlaws, reports of whose terrible atrocities had sent a thrill of horror across Europe on more than one occasion.

Suddenly a shot startled us, and at the same moment a muttered curse fell from the sheik's lips as he saw that our presence had been detected, for the shot had been fired in the village as a sound of warning. Almost instantly it was apparent that we had been betrayed, for a great body of horsemen galloped to meet us, and in a few moments I found myself lying behind my horse pouring fourth volley after volley from my repeating rifle.

The fusillade was deafening, and for fully half an hour it was kept up. About twenty of our men had been killed or wounded, when suddenly the first line rose with loud shouts as if they were one man and, mounting, rode straight at their opponents, while we dashed at headlong speed upon our enemies almost ere they had time to realize our intention. The mêlée was awful. Swords, rifles, and keen, crooked jambiyahs were used with terrible effect, but very soon all resistance was at an end, and the work of looting the village commenced.

Half demented by excitement and success, my companions entered the houses, shot down the women with relentless cruelty, tore from them what little jewelry they possessed, and plundered, wrecked, and burned their homes out of sheer delight in destruction. I stood watching the terrible scene, shuddering at the inhuman brutality of my companions, but unable to avert the terrible calamity that had fallen so swiftly upon the peaceful little place. The fiendishness of the outlaws had, alas! not been exaggerated. Abdul-Melik laughed gleefully, uttering some words as he rode past me swift as the wind. But I heeded him not. I loathed, despised and hated him.

While dawn spread in saffron streaks the work of plunder still proceeded, but when the sun shone forth only the smoke-blackened walls of Tilouat remained standing. The plunder was quickly packed upon horses, and soon afterward we rode off, carrying with us twenty men and women who had been captured, all of whom, I was informed, would eventually find their way into the great slave market far away at Mourzouk.

At sundown five days afterward we descended into a rocky valley, and suddenly came upon a wonderful mass of scattered ruins of amazing magnitude and extent, which Abdul-Melik told me were the remains of a forgotten city called Tihodayen, and as we approached I saw by the massive walls of hewn stone, the fallen columns half imbedded in the sand, and by an inscription over an arched door, that they were relics of the Roman occupation. When we dismounted I found that the ruined city gave shelter to the outlaws, and was their habitual hiding place.

An hour later, reclining on mats under the wall of what had once been a great palace, the outlaw sheik and myself ate our evening meal of saubusaj, beryseh, and luzinyeh, and drank copiously of dushab, that luscious date syrup that is so acceptable after the heat and burden of the Saharan day, while my companions feasted and made merry, for it appeared that they kept stores of food concealed there.

On commencing to smoke, Abdul-Melik ordered that the captives should be brought before him, and when, a few minutes later, they were ushered into his presence, they, with one exception, fell upon their knees

"Who Art Thou?" Demanded the Dreaded Chief Roughly.

and groveled, and cried aloud for mercy. The single captive who begged no favor was a young, dark-haired girl of exquisite beauty, with black, piercing eyes, pretty, dimpled cheeks, and a complexion almost as fair as an Englishwoman's. She wore a zouave of crimson velvet heavily embroidered with gold, a heavy golden girdle confined her waist, and her wide trousers were of palest rose-pink silk, while her tiny feet were thrust into velvet slippers of green, embroidered with gold thread. But her dress had been torn in the fierce struggle with her pitiless captors, and as she stood, erect and defiant, with her hands secured behind her with a leathern thong, she cast at us a glance full of withering scorn.

The sheik raised his hand to command silence, but as her fellow-captives continued wailing, he ordered the removal of all but the girl, who apparently set him at defiance. Turning his keen eyes upon her, he noted how extremely handsome she was, and, while she returned his gaze unflinchingly, her beauty held me in fascination. In all my journeys in the Land of the Sun I had never before seen such an absolutely perfect face.

"Who art thou?" demanded the dreaded chief, roughly. "What is thy name?"

"I am called Khadidja Fathma, daughter of Ali Ben Ushhami, Cadi of Ideles," she answered, in a firm, demant tone.

"Ali Ben Ushhami!" echoed Abdul-Melik, knitting his brows fiercely. "Thou art his daughter; the daughter of that accursed son of offal who endeavored to betray me into the hands of the Roumis?" he cried exultantly. "I have kindled the lights of knowledge at the flambeau of prophecy, and I vowed that I would ere many moons seek vengeance."

"I have anticipated this thy wrath ever since thy horde of cowardly ruffians laid hands upon me," she answered, with a contemptuous toss of her pretty head. "But the daughter of the Cadi of Ideles craveth not mercy from a servant of Eblis."

"Darest thou insult me, wench?" he cried, pale with passion, and starting up as if to strike her. "Thou art the child of the man who would have given me into the hands of the Spahis for the sake of two bags of gold offered for my head. I will return his good offices by sending him to-morrow a present he will, perhaps, appreciate—the present of thine own hands. He will then be convinced that Abdul-Melik knowe

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

HIGH-PRICED INVESTMENT STOCKS LEAD THE DECLINE.

Illness of Mr. Vanderbilt Adds to the Uneasiness Caused by the Political Situation—Further Withdrawals of Gold for Export—Sharp Decline in Government Bonds—The Industrials Suffer Less Relatively Than Railway Issues.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

In addition to the uneasiness caused by the political situation, the financial community was disturbed this morning by the announcement of the serious illness of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The foreign exchange market also added to the uneasiness by its strength, and predictions of large shipments of gold in the near future were freely made. The withdrawals for shipment to-day amounted to $900,000, but intimations were made that Saturday's steamers would take a much larger amount. This gave rise to uneasiness concerning the stability of the Treasury gold reserve.

With all these adverse conditions prevailing, it was not surprising that the bear operators took advantage of them. They sold stocks quite confidently, and at times the only buying seemed to come from the short interest, which was satisfied with its profit. Liquidation was quite an important feature of the day, and it was noticeable in the high-priced investment stocks. For instance, Lake Shore lost 3¼ points, Lackawanna 7⅝, Delaware and Hudson 3½, and Jersey Central 5¼. New-York Central and Michigan Central lost materially, while Consolidated Gas dropped 6 points. In several instances there were slight recoveries from these figures, but they were not pronounced. The losses among the Grangers were quite heavy. Rock Island declined 3½, St. Paul 2¼, Burlington 2, and Northwestern 1½. Some of these declines were reduced by the afternoon rally, but the uneasiness continued up to the close of business.

While the industrials were active, they suffered less severely than the investment issues. Chicago Gas broke from 56¼ to 51¾, but closed at 53, a net loss of 3½ points. Sugar sold down to 104¼, but closed at 105, a net decline of 2¼. Tobacco was quite active, but its net loss was only a point. General Electric, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Distillers, Leather preferred, and Western Union were the most prominent. The weakness extended to the bond market. The new 4s of 1925 declined 1¼ points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6¼ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $86,813,069; balances, $6,532,623; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $552,622.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were sales of 24,000 ounces at 68¾@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼@54¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,042,279
Imports for same period	19,533,956
Net exports	$22,508,323
Net exports to date, 1895	11,975,028
Net exports to date, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	60,609,073

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Nominal rates were ½c higher at $4.88¼ for sixty days, and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were ½c higher at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—85c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were weak on a fair volume of business. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

St. Louis Southwestern 1st.....1

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 3 | Reading 1st pf. in.
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 2d in. paid.....1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s..1½ | Reading gen. 4s, t. r. asst 2
Chi. & W. I. 1st, t. r.2 | St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B.....1
C., H. V. & T. 5s..1 | St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B.....1
Dul. & Man. 1st, Dakota .....1 | St. L. Southwest. 2d.1¼
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s....2 | Southern Ry. 5s....2
M., K. & T. 4s...1 | Tex. Pac. 1st....2½
M., K. & T. 2d.....3 | U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r..2¼
N. P. 3d c., t. r..3 | U. S. Leather 6s....1
N. P. con., t. r. as..3½ | Wabash 2d.....1
N. P. col. tr. notes...1 | Wabash deb., B....2½
N. P. Term. 1st...1½ | Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r..2

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds declined sharply. The 4s, 1925, coupon, fell off 1½; do, registered, ½; the 4s, 1907, coupon, ½; do, registered, ¼; 5s, coupon, ½, and do, registered, ¼. The sales were $276,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 114½@113@113½, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1907	107¼	108½
*4s, r., 1925	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	113	113½
*5s, r., 1904	111	111¾
5s, c., 1904	112	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex interest.

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 57.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 1, to 74⅛; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 33; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 61½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 48⅛; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 94; New-York Central, ¼, to 96; Reading, ¼, to 6½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13½. Erie sold at 14⅜. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 7-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account.

Consols, 113 7-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account; Canadian Pacific, 61½; Erie, 14⅜; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 94; Mexican ordinary, 19¼; St. Paul common, 74⅛; New-York Central, 96, ex dividend; Pennsylvania, 58½; Reading, 6½; Mexican Central 4 per cent. bonds, 68; Louisville and Nashville, 48⅛; Atchison common, 13½. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Aug. 1, at the office of the Corbin Banking Company. Books close July 17 and reopen Aug. 3.

—The Pacific Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9	9	8¾	8¾	−⅛	8¾	9	900
American Cotton Oil pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	−1½	40	41	890
American Express	108½	108½	108½	108½	...	108	112	50
*American Sugar Refineries	108½	108½	104½	105	−2¼	105	105½	67,130
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100½	100½	95	99¼	−1¾	99	99½	1,428
Am. Tel. & Cable Company	80½	80½	80	80	...	...	91	60
American Tobacco	60	90¾	58½	59¾	−1	59	59¾	41,780
Ann Arbor pf	22¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	−2½	20	23	100
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. paid.	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	−⅝	12¾	12¾	7,360
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	18½	18½	17½	17¾	−1⅜	17¾	17¾	1,785
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	17⅛	16½	17	−⅛	16⅝	16¾	770
*Bay State Gas	18	18½	17¾	17¾	−½	18	19	900
Brooklyn Union Gas	87	87	83	83	−5	80	85	520
*Brooklyn R. T.	21	21	21	21	...	20¾	21	316
Canada Southern	45	45	43	43	−2½	42	44	870
Canadian Pacific	60	60	60	60	−½	60½	60¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛	13⅜	13⅜	1,800
Chicago Gt. W.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+⅛	6¾	7	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	41	41	...	41	42	200
Chicago Gas	56	56¼	51⅝	53	−3½	52⅝	53⅛	18,110
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¼	70¼	68¼	69	−1⅝	68⅝	69	25,315
Chicago & Northwestern	97	97	95½	95½	−1½	95⅝	96	5,312
Chicago & Northwestern pf	150	150	148½	148½	...	148	152	110
C., M. & St. Paul	73¼	73¼	71	72¾	−1⅝	72½	72¾	53,270
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127¾	127¾	127	127	−¼	126	127	465
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	60½	60½	57	57⅝	−3½	57⅝	58	11,440
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27½	27½	25	25½	−2⅝	25	25½	1,790
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...	...	...	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	17¾	17¾	−¼	17½	18½	400
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	−1	15½	16½	270
Consolidated Gas Company	152	152	146	146	−6	146	147¾	1,661
Delaware & Hudson	120¾	121¼	118¾	118¾	−3½	118¾	119	1,422
Delaware, Lack. & Western	156½	156½	149¾	150	−7¾	149½	151	930
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45¼	45¼	44¼	44¾	−1¼	44¾	45¼	1,800
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	13	13	12	12½	−1	12	12¾	5,332
†Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−1½	...	...	100
Erie	14⅛	14⅜	13¾	13¾	−⅝	13⅞	14⅛	1,975
Erie 2d pf	17	17	17	17	−⅝	18	20	200
Evansville & Terre Haute	28¼	28¼	28½	28½	−⅞	27	30	200
General Electric	24	24	22½	23	−1½	22¾	23	3,995
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	...	90½	93½	50
Iowa Central	7¼	7¾	7	7	⅞	6¾	7	625
Iowa Central pf	25	25	25	25	−1	23	25	200
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	3	3	¼	2¼	4	100
Laclede Gas	20¾	20¾	19¼	19¼	−¼	19	19½	640
Lake Erie & Western pf	65	67	65	67	...	66	68	450
Lake Shore	142	143	141½	142½	−2¾	142½	143	1,185
Long Island	73½	73½	73½	73½	...	74	76¼	45
Louisville & Nashville	47¼	47¾	46¾	46¾	−1⅛	46¾	47	16,655
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7¼	7¼	6¾	7¼	+⅜	7	8	725
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	14	14	12	13½	−⅜	12¾	13½	990
Manhattan Con	95¾	96½	94¾	95½	−¾	95½	95¾	9,684
*Metropolitan Traction	98¼	98¼	97½	97½	−2¼	96	97¾	545
Michigan Central	91	91	90	90	−3¼	90	92	221
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	−⅜	10	11½	240
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	20	20½	19	19	−1¼	18¾	19¼	2,205
Missouri Pacific	19¾	20	19	19¼	−1¼	19¼	19¾	5,290
Mobile & Ohio	18	18⅛	18	18	...	18	19	500
Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	+1	160	164	119
*National Lead Company	21½	21½	20¼	20¾	−½	20¼	20¾	800
*National Lead Company pf	84	84	83½	83½	−½	80	85	235
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	−1	15	17	100
New-England	37	37	37	37	−1½	...	...	100
†New-Jersey Central	95⅞	95⅞	91	92	−4	91	92	4,174
New-York Central	93	93	91	92	−2	92	92½	1,314
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	170	170	169¼	169¼	...	168	169½	22
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	8	8	...	7¾	8	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	20¼	20¼	17¾	18½	−2½	18¼	19	1,435
North American	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛	4	4½	560
Northern Pacific, 2d in. paid	7	7	6¾	6¾	...	6¼	6¾	500
Nor. Pacific pf., 2d in. paid	15¼	15½	15½	15½	−¼	14½	15¼	285
Ontario & Western	13½	13½	12¾	12¾	−¼	13	13½	828
O. S. L. & U. N., 3d in. pd	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...	...	...	300
Pacific Mail	20½	20½	19¼	20	−1	20¼	20½	2,730
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1½	1½	1½	1½	...	1½	2	200
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	12¾	12¾	12	12¼	−⅝	12	12¾	3,584
P., C., C. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12½	12½	−⅝	12	14	200
Pullman Palace Car Company	147	147	145	146	−2	145½	146	465
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	182	182	182	...	176	...	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...	114½	117	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9	9	8	−1¼	8	8¾	450
St. Paul & Omaha	36	36	34	35¼	−1	35	35½	910
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	124	124	...	122½	124½	40
Southern Pacific	17¾	18	17¾	18	−⅛	17¾	18¼	500
Southern Railway	8½	8½	8	8	−⅛	8¼	8½	3,585
Southern Railway pf	23	23	21¾	22	−1⅛	22	22¾	5,023
Tennessee Coal & Iron	19¼	19¼	17½	18½	−1¾	18½	18¾	9,410
Texas Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	6¾	7	605
Union Pacific, t. r.	6⅝	6⅝	5¾	6¼	−⅛	6	6¼	4,550
U. P., Denver & Gulf	2	2	2	2	...	2	2¼	200
U. S. Cordage	4	4¼	4	4	−⅛	4	4½	2,350
U. S. Cordage pf	8¼	8¼	7¾	8	...	7¾	8¼	725
U. S. Cordage gtd	16	16	15½	15½	−1	16	16½	400
United States Express	40	40	40	40	...	40	42	150
*United States Leather	6	6	5¾	6	...	5¾	6¼	720
United States Leather pf	50¾	51	48¾	50	−1¾	50	50¾	16,970
United States Rubber	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛	15½	16	170
United States Rubber pf	73	73	71¼	71¼	−2	71¼	73½	1,030
Wabash	6	6	6	6	−⅛	5¾	6	700
Wabash pf	15¼	15¼	14¾	15	−⅜	15¼	15½	1,570
*Western Union Beef	7	7	7	7	...	6¾	7½	100
Western Union Telegraph	81⅝	81⅝	79⅝	80½	−1⅜	80	80⅝	10,175
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¼	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	−¼	7⅞	8	3,220
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	30	30	27½	28	−2½	27	28	860
Total sales								384,662

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68¾	69	68¾	69	+⅛	68¾	69	24,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 5,000	107½	Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s 1,000	76
		1,000	75¾
		5,000	75
		10,000	74½
		7,000	73
		2,000	74
		10,000	74½
		8,000	74¼
		11,000	74½
		23,000	74⅝
		18,000	74¼
		Adjustment 4s	
		15,000	36⅜
		2,000	36⅝
		10,000	37
		10,000	36⅝
		10,000	36½
		5,000	36½
		5,000	36
		10,000	35½
		15,000	35¼
		1,000	35
		10,000	34⅝
		20,000	34½
		1,000	33⅝
		24,000	34
		10,000	34⅜
		5,000	34½
		20,000	34¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 4,000	116		
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s 5,000	77⅞		
Brunsw & W Co 5s 2,000	97		
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000	106		
Can Southern 1st, gtd 1,000	120		
Central pf N J gen 5s 10,000	116		
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000	71		
		2,000	70¾
		3,000	70
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 4,000	94½		
		3,000	94
Chi, B & Q 5s, S F 2,000	108		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, t r 18,000	42		
		4,000	41
		8,000	40
		10,000	39
		5,000	40
Chi & N W coup gold 7s 2,000	117½		
Chi & N W 30-year deb 5s 5,000	109½		
S F deb 5s, 1933 1,000	108¾		
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s 20,000	106¾		
20,000	106½		
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 2,000	127		
Cin, H & D con 7s 1,000	120		
Col Mid 4s, Trust Co ctfs 2,000	20		
Col, H V & Tol 5s 2,000	85		
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 1,000	77		
Den & Rio Grande 1st 1,000	111¼		
Den & Rio Grande 4s 3,000	80		
Duluth & Manitoba 1st, Trust Co certfs, stamped 10,000	88		
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000	63½		
Erie 4s, prior bonds 10,000	99		
Erie 3d mtge 1,000	106¾		
Gal, Har & So An, Mex & Pac Div, 5s 11,000	90¾		
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 5,000	86½		
7,000	85		
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 5,000	94½		
4,000	95		
Jefferson R R 1st 4,000	103¼		
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 2,000	100		
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 1,000	114¾		
8,000	115		
4,000	114¾		
4,000	114¾		
L & N gen mtge 6s 1,000	114		
Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000	75¾		
6,000	75¾		
Mil & St. Paul cons 3,000	128¼		
Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div 2,000	110		
Minn & St L con 5s 1,000	99		
Mo, Kan & East 1s 1,000	90		
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 10,000	80		
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	54½		
6,000	54¾		
4,000	54½		
6,000	54		
5,000	53¾		
1,000	53		
10,000	52		
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000	63		
N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs 1,000	131½		
Small bonds 100	130		
N Y, Ont & West con 5s 1,000	106¾		
N Y, Ont & West ref 4s 4,000	86		
North Pac 1st 6s 14,000	113		
North Pacific 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 2,000	67		
1,000	66		
5,000	64		
North Pacific cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 5,000	43¾		
14,000	43		
1,000	42½		
14,000	41		
5,000	40¾		
North Pac col tr notes, J P M & Co certfs 8,000	88		
North Pac Term 1st 1,000	104½		
8,000	104		
Ohio South G M 4s 2,000	25		
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 5,000	68		
6,000	68		
10,000	62		
2,000	61		
5,000	61½		
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 4,000	103		
Peo & East 1st 10,000	70		
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d inst paid 5,000	28½		
1,000	28⅜		
20,000	27½		
9,000	28		
Phil & Reading gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, assented 3,000	74⅝		
10,000	74		
28,000	73		
Pitts & West 1st 3,000	71		
Rio Grande West 1st 6,000	72¾		
4,000	72½		
St L & Iron Mount 2d 10,000	100		
St L & Iron Mount 5s 10,000	74½		
St L & San Francisco 2d, Class B 6,000	114		
St L S W 1st 5,000	71		
10,000	71¼		
5,000	71		
St L S W 2d inc 15,000	26½		
5,000	26		
5,000	25½		
St P M & M, 2d 5,000	119		
St P & Sioux City 1st 3,000	128		
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	80		
Southern Ry 1st 5s 15,000	87		
12,000	86½		
5,000	86		
14,000	85½		
5,000	85⅞		
3,000	85½		
2,000s	85¼		
5,000	85½		
Tex & N O cons 5s 10,000	93¾		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	82		
Texas & Pac 2d inc 15,000	17		
5,000	16¼		
1,000	16½		
6,000	17¼		
10,000	17½		
83,000	18		
Third Av 1st 5s 14,000	119½		
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 2,000	108½		
U S Cord Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000	20¾		
19,600	20		
10,000	19½		
12,000	19		
5,000	19¾		
U S Leather Co 6s 10,000	111		
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	105½		
1,000	105		
Wabash 2d mtge 6s 24,000	73		
Wabash deb, Series B 2,000	22		
West Shore gtd 4s 5,000	104½		
21,000	104		
1,000	103¾		
Registered 1,000	103		
1,000	103½		
Wiscon Central Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000	31		
35,000	30		
5,000	31		
5,000	30		
Total sales	$1,226,600		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	145	150	Mex. N. cts.	⅝	1½
Ald. & Sug	170	...	M. & St. L.	14	17
Alt. & T. pf	58	65	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
Am. Coal	116	125	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	40	45
Ann Arbor	7½	9	Minn. Iron	...	60
Atl. & Pac.	⅜	½	N. C. & St. L.	68	85
B. & O. S. W. pf.	3	8	Nat. Starch	...	8
B. & L. E. pf.	102	105	N. S. 1st pf.	45	55
Brunsw'k Co.	½	⅝	N. S. 2d pf.	10	20
B. R. & P.	...	24	New Cent. Co.	4	8
Burl., R. & Q.	55	61	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13½
C. F. & M.	68	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67½	78
Central Pac.	14½	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	20	28
Chi. & Alt.	158	159	Norfolk So.	65	72
Clev., P. & W. pf.	45	47	N. & W. pf.	...	...
C., H. V. & T.	...	...	3d in. pd.	11½	12
C., H. V. & T. pf.	53	65	Ont. Mining	11½	12
Com. Cable	130	145	O. Imp. t.	12	12
Consol. Coal	82	89	O. R. & N.	...	...
D. & R. G.	12	15	as. pd.	12	16
D. M. & Pt.	...	...	Penn. Coal	320	...
D. M. & Pt. pf.	7	9	Peo. & East.	7	⅞
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60	P. & W. pf.	...	15
D., S. S. & A.	...	...	P., C. & St. L.	...	...
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	4½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	...	51
Erie 1st pf.	31	33	P. F. W. & C.	160	...
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50	Q'silver	1½	3
G. R. & I. pf.	110	120	Q'silver pf.	18	18
G. B. & W. tr.	...	...	St. L. S. W.	3¾	4
Homestake	84	...	St. L. & S. F.	15	21
L. Ill. & I.	...	27½	St. P. & D. pf.	80½	87
Ill. Steel	58	58½	St. P., M. & M.	107	114
K. & Mich.	6½	8	T. & O. C.	30	35
Kesok. & D. M. pf.	13½	16	Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	74
Lac. Gas pf.	80	90	T. P. & W.	5¼	7
L. E. & W.	15½	16½	T. P. & W. pf.	20	30
Mah. Coal	100	110	Wells-F. Ex.	90	100
Man. Beach	5	12	Wis. Cent.	1½	2
Md. Coal pf.	40	55			

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	106½	106⅝	104¼	105¼	31,130
Am. Tobacco Co.	60	60⅝	58⅜	59½	6,200
Am. Oil & Ref.	34¼	34¼	34	34	300
At. T. & S. F.	13	13¼	12½	12⅝	750
Chicago Gas	55⅝	56¼	52	53¼	2,180
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	60⅝	60⅝	57	57⅜	4,970
Chi., Bur. & Q.	70¼	70¼	68⅝	68⅝	6,120
Chi., M. & St. P.	73⅝	73⅝	71½	72½	33,610
Chi. & N. W.	96	96¼	95¾	96¼	30
Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92	210
Dist. & C. F.	13	13	12½	12½	270
General Electric	24	24	23¼	23½	130
Louis. & Nash.	47¾	47¾	46¾	47	4,970
Manhattan	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾	130
Missouri Pacific	20	20½	19¼	19½	840
Mo., K. & T. pf.	19	19	19	19	100
N. Y. Central	92	92	92	92	10
New-England	37	37	37	37	20
P. & R. 2d in. pd.	12½	12½	12	12	280
Pacific Mail	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	80
Southern Ry.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	200
Tenn. C. & I.	18¾	18⅞	18	18	200
Union Pacific	6¼	6¼	6	6	50
U. S. Cordage	4¼	4¼	4	4	130
U. S. Leather pf.	50¾	50¾	48¼	50	640
Wabash pf.	15	15	15	15	10
Western Union	81	81	80	80	220
Total sales					93,050

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj.	36¼	36¼	35½	36	$22,000
C. & N.P. 1st, t.r.	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	7,000
Southern Ry. 5s	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	4,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
Total sales					$38,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Bedford cons	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.80	400
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	200
C. & Cripple Creek	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Ophir	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Potosi	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Total sales					2,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56⅝	56¾	56½

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
A. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

BOSTON, JULY 14, 1896.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court, the following described coupons, together with interest accured thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid at the office of the **UNION TRUST COMPANY**, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Friday, July 17, 1896, on presentation of such coupons:

FROM KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY (DENVER EXTENSION) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due May 1, 1894; thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars ninety-eight cents. In all, thirty-three dollars ninety-eight cents.

FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D. (MIDDLE DIVISION) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due June 1, 1894, thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars eighty-three cents. In all, thirty-three dollars eighty-three cents.

FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D. (EASTERN DIVISION,) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due August 1, 1894, thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars fifty-three cents. In all, thirty-three dollars fifty-three cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St., New-York,
DEALERS IN
Street Railroad, Gas and Miscellaneous Securities.

MONEY, SILVER AND FINANCE. 3d Ed. BY J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT. Endorsed by the Leading Journals of the United States as Fair, Sound, Clear, Concise, Readable, Interesting, Convincing, and Exhaustive of the Question of the Day.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August to the Stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., June 17, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, July 16, next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William Street,
New-York, July 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable August 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to that date.

GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.
Brooklyn, July 13, 1896.
80TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date. C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL R'WAY.
Toledo, Ohio, July 13, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Saturday, July 25, at the Central Trust Company of New-York. Transfer books close July 15 and reopen July 27. L. D. KELLEY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
E. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE
Announce it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and reach people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

MAY EXPLAIN NARONIC'S FATE.

Message in a Bottle Says the Steamship Struck an Iceberg.

The loss of the White Star Line freight steamship Naronic, on her fateful voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in February, 1893, was recalled yesterday by a cable, which announced that the London office of the company received word that a bottle had been picked up at Hoy Lake, near Birkenhead, which contained a slip of paper bearing the following note:

Struck iceberg; sinking fast; mid-ocean; Naronic. YOUNG.

If this bottle really came from the Naronic, whose fate has never been explained, it has either taken a very long and roundabout course to reach the Irish Channel or it was drifted out of the current which carried one of the Naronic's boats to a point southwest of the Azores, where, in July, 1893, it was picked up by the Captain of the Norwegian ship Emblem. There were on the Naronic a crew of 90 men and a number of cattlemen.

THEIR HONEYMOON BRIEF.

Bridegroom Goes West, Bride to Return to Hanover.

Carl Becker, a Bavarian, who a few years ago settled in Iowa and made money, went abroad to visit his old home, in Hanover, several months ago. There he met a young woman, whose first name was Emma, and the result was that the homeward voyage became for Carl a wedding trip.

Bridegroom and bride became estranged on shipboard, however, for reasons which have not been announced, and when Carl called at Ellis Island yesterday for his baggage he told the immigration officials that he was going back to his Iowa home alone. His wife, he said, who is temporarily with friends in this city, will return to her home in Hanover.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J. Opens at 11 A. M.

1—Conkling vs. Pruyn. 2—Matter of Noyac Cottage Association. 3—Janes vs. Bermuth. 4—Daly vs. Donald. 5—Boskowitz vs. Farley. 6—Schroeder vs. Schroeder. 7—Campigho vs. Campigho. 8—Bodine vs. Brown. 9—Boyd vs. Macdonald. 10—Hallus vs. Potters. 11—People, &c., vs. Brown. 12—Daly vs. McDonald. 13—Benson vs. Benson. 14—Spreter vs. Price. 15—Matter of Steckler. 16—Hubbell vs. Silverman. 17—Garcia vs. Lozzaro. 18—Kuntz vs. Stedman. 19—Brady vs. Gallo. 20—Sharzkin vs. Fergenson. 21—West vs. McCanless. 22—Carleton vs. Kissam. 23—Cary vs. Latham. 24—Overington vs. Overington. 25—Werdenschlag vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. 26—Titus Sheard Company vs. Englander. 27—Scott vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. 28—Stern vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. 29—Lynch vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Company. 30—Central Trust Company vs. Welling. 31—Griffith vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 32—Matter of Conway. 33—Matter of Manhattan Athletic Club. 34—Korn vs. Korn. 35—Stillman vs. Associated Lace Makers' Company. 36—Bolles vs. Cantor. 37—Mendels vs. Wright. 38—Mayer vs. Lindheim. 39—Robinson vs. Schmitz. 40—Matter of 23d Street One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street. 41—Hoffman vs. Porous Mountain Ice Company. 42—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Merzbacher. 43—Lingham vs. Ahlberg. 44—Rosenbaum vs. Newman. 45—Matter of Fitzgerald. 46—Thompson vs. Schloss. 47—Duffy vs. Duffy. 48—Cotes vs. Cotes. 49—Evans vs. Falvey. 50—Rauth vs. Beierlein. 51—Partridge vs. Rivers. 52—Taylor vs. Taylor. 53—People ex rel. Frye vs. Schoen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 27.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John D. Baumann, John Jackson, Frederick R. Folmer, and Margaretha Kampfner. At 2 P. M.: Hugh Comiskey and Augustus S. Kidder.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Fitzpatrick—Arthur Sweeny.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Leery vs. Clarkin —Samuel Wasserman. Albany Savings Bank vs. Haynes—Herbert S. Ogden.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Lassiter vs. Hyde—William C. Percy.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Fannie Scheideberg vs. James J. Loonie—James Murphy.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Part II. —Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting of Demas Strong, George A. Thayer, John S. Shepherd, Herman Lodge, James Noble. The estate of Mary Louise Mulvehill. The wills of George Durfethal, Charles Wilkinson. The estate of James Wilkinson. The guardianship of William D. Moore. Administration of Anna E. Wright. Estate of Dohrmann. Transfer tax of John J. Roesc, Charles A. Mettler, William A. Koster, Jeannette Hess, Charles Dexheimer, and James A. Port. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company; capital, $1,800,000; the route and points to be connected to be as follows: From New-York City to Coney Island, thence by submarine cable to the Island of Haiti, in the West Indies; and from New-York City, through the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts to Boston. Directors—John W. Mackay, George Clapperton, Albert Beck, John Rogers, and Charles E. Merritt of New-York City; Albert B. Chandler and Edward C. Platt of Brooklyn.

—The Patent Leather Protection Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in processes for the protection, preservation, and manufacture of leather; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph H. Coyte, John K. Krieg, Charles O. Kuhnert, and Louis C. Metzger of New-York City.

—The Metropolitan Co-operative Cab Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Robert Winston, R. O. Jones, W. J. Conners, and others of New-York City.

—The Franklin Machine and Steam Boiler Works of Brooklyn; capital, $14,000. Directors—Abella McNeil, Archibald McLean, and Joseph S. Montgomery of Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL SUPPLY OF Fuel for the U. S. Navy.—July 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Fuel for the U. S. Navy," to be opened July 28, 1896, will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, July 28, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the annual supply of coal, coke, wood, and charcoal at the Navy Yards: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New-York; League Island, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; the Naval Stations; Newport, R. I.; New-London, Conn.; Port Royal, S. C., and the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; the annual supply of coal at the Naval Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Chelsea, Mass.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; League Island, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandants of the different Navy Yards, or to the Navy Pay Offices. The fuel must in all cases conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. The bids will be awarded to the lowest bidder by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL RAILWAY.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., June 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896, for the construction of a cable coal railway. Forms and general conditions can be obtained at this office. Bidders to submit drawings and detailed description of the system proposed. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—West Point, N. Y., July 13, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, August 13, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such Forage and Straw required during fiscal year 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., JULY 10TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) August 10th, 1896, for furnishing at Q. M. Depot here 5,000 feet 2½-inch rubber hose, with couplings. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Rubber Hose," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 17, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to J. W. REILLY, Major, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE TRADING, WITH PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Influenced Mainly by the Break in Wall Street—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower, but Firm — Provisions Easier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Much Depressed—Coffee About Steady and Moderately Active.

The reports of a sharp break in stocks in Wall Street, together with rather free offerings for foreign account, had a depressing effect on grain and cotton, with only a moderate purchasing demand for grain at the decline. Provisions were easier and more sought after on covering account. Cotton was active and much lower, with Wall Street, and on fine crop news. Coffee was a trifle lower, but closed steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	21½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7 1-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam	4.00 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	12¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5½@ ..
Copper, lake	11.25 @11.50
Lead	2.95 @ 2.97½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅛@⅜c, on fair foreign selling; rallied ⅜@⅝c, on better late cables, firmer Western markets, and local covering; declined ⅛@⅜c, with the break in the stock market, and late foreign selling; closing steady at ⅛@⅛c loss, with a moderate trade. ....Spot was more active at ¼c decline, closing firm. Sales, 105,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard New-York at 1⅜c over September, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, and 1,000 bushels do (to fill) at 66c, delivered....Quotations at the close: Spot, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4⅜c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 32,353 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 125,158 bushels; from Pacific ports, 14,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 125,158 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛@⅜c, on firmer cables, better West, and local covering; fell ½c, with wheat and on realizing; rallied ¾c, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c decline, with a light local trade....Spot was ⅛@¼c lower, and closed steady. Sales, 23,000 bushels, including 13,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34@34½c, delivered, and 10,000 bushels do at ½c under September, elevator....Receipts, 43,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 151,613 bushels....Clearances hence, 920 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 234,640 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline....Spot were less active and firm, with white ⅛c higher....Sales, 117,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22¾c; No. 3 white at 21½c asked; No. 2 white, shipped, at 23c, with 50,000 bushels for export, on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21¼c for 22,000 bushels; rejected white, 20½c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 22½c; track mixed, 21@22½c; track white, 22@26c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 48,000 bushels; exports, 30,278 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	61¾@61¾	61½
August	20,000	61¼@61¾	61⅜
September	295,000	61 13-16@62 7-16	62
December ...	385,000	63¾@64⅜	63⅞
Total.....	1,410,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	33
September	105,000	33¾@34⅛	33¾
October	80,000	34¼@34⅝	34¼
Total.....	185,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	21¾
August	....	.. @..	2 ¾
September	10,000	20¾@..	20¾
Total.....	10,000		

FLOUR—Demand only to supply current wants, and prices generally weak. Sales, 6,900 bbls, including 900 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60, 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.50, and 900 bbls blended patents at $3.40; City Mills sold 1,500 bbls patents and 2,100 bbls clear, on private terms....Arrivals, 8,114 bbls and 14,138 sacks; exports, 10,736 bbls and 13,027 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,370 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; Western quoted at 32c, cost, freight, and insurance.

RYE—State nominal at 46½c, free on board; Western at 38¾c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and easy at 78c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 100 lb, 50@53½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no general urging of supplies, yet offers to sell prime yellow at a decline were coming out here and there, but these they found little attention. Thus one round lot was offered at 24½c, while the best bid was 24c, and none but home buyers were willing to pay even the inside rate. The longer the holding the more convinced the export buyers that the diminished consumption must, unless there should be changed conditions for other commodities, work additional depression. Crude, in barrels, was scarce and nominal at 20@20½c. LINSEED was in moderate demand; American was quoted at 33c, boiled at 35c, and Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 40@41c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The course of the market was easier; slight declines all around, notwithstanding there was some disposition to cover contracts. But the increased depression in financial circles had some effect as influencing cautious dealings, especially as the packers are unable to move spot supplies freely to exporters. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 22,000 head.

LARD—Did not vary much, and closed only in part 2½ points lower, under a dull trading, with at the West July closing at 3.62½c, nominal; September was at 3.70@3.72½c, closing at 3.72½c; October at 3.75@3.77½c, closing at 3.75c; January at 4.05@4.07½c, closing at 4.05c; slow and easy market; sale of 250 tcs cash, on the basis of 4c; New-York, closing at 4c bid; a tank sold at 3.60c; September option closed at 4c nominal; city steam was slow; sale of 50 tcs at 3.30c, and 250 tcs Ironbound pks at 4.10c; refined was quiet; Continent quoted at 4.25c; South American at 4.65c; Brazil kegs at 5.80c; compound at 4@4¼c.

PORK—The exporters bought moderately at steady prices, mainly sales of 160 bbls mess. The mess was a trifle lower and slow, with July closing at $6.50, nominal; September was at $6.55@$6.65, closing at $6.57½@$6.60; October at $6.55 at $6.60, closing at $6.55, nominal; January at $7.45@$7.47½, closing at $7.45....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was slow at 2½@5 points easier prices at the West, where July closed at 3.52½c, nominal; September was at 3.60@3.65c, closing at 3.60@3.62½c; October at 3.67½@3.72½c, closing at 3.67½c; January at 3.76@3.80c, closing at 3.77½c asked.

CUTMEATS—Were in good demand and firm in price, especially bellies, of which 10,000 lb, 12-lb average, sold at 4⅝c; 150 bxs clear bellies at 4½@4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾c bid; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Trading was light for export at steady prices. Beef was very dull and quoted steady. ....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and easy in price; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered easier....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4¾c; 140 lb at 5c; 120 lb at 5⅛c; pigs at 5¼@5½c....Receipts at the West, 45,364 head; same time last year, 33,291 head, Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; active; 5c higher; $2.95@$3.60; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,800 head; active; firm; $2.90@$3.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,727 head; 5c higher; $3@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; strong; higher; $2.95@$3.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,836 head; $3@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady to stronger; $2.90@$3.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $3.25@$3.62½.

TALLOW—There has been nothing further done in city, which left the bid, over 3 1-16c would have bought, although perhaps a little better price was held in a nominal way, pending an intimation that 3 1-16c would be paid; in the continued inaction of buyers accumulations made steady headway; of country-made sales of 50,000 lb, in lots, at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was inactive trading, with 4¼c bid and 4¾c asked; for lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 4½c for Western; in oleo oil sales in Rotterdam of 400 tcs Morris extra at 26 florins and 600 tcs Swift's extra at 25½@26 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened barely steady at partly 5 points decline, and closed dull at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with trading entirely local and prices influenced by the easy feeling abroad. Havre was quiet at ½f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@⅜ pfennig less....Spot Rio quiet and easy at 12½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags old crop; No. 7 at 11¾c cost and freight; 2,000 bags Santos No. 4 at 11 1-16c, cost and freight; 8,200 bags Maracaibo, and 90 bags Carvalho, on private terms....Opening Call, 5 points decline; January, 10@10c; February, 220 bags at 11.10c; September, 250 bags at 10.40@10c; October, 500 bags at 10.05c; December, 250 bags at 9.95c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 11.55c; 1,250 bags at 11.50c; 1,250 bags at 11.55c; August, 250 bags at 11.10c; September, 500 bags at 10.55c, 2,000 bags at 10.60c, 250 bags at 10.55c; December, 750 bags at 9.95c; 500 bags at 10c; total, 7,000 bags. Exchanges—50 points paid to exchange 500 bags October for September; 70 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; total for day, 10,500 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.85@9.95c; February, 9.85@9.95c; March, 9.85@9.95c; April, 9.80@9.90c; May, 9.75@9.85c; June, 9.70@9.80c; July, 11.50@11.60c; August, 11.10@11.15c; September, 10.55@10.70c; October, 10.15@10.20c; November, 10@10.10c; December, 9.95@10c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and much depressed by the break in Wall Street, while crop accounts were good, and the feeling weak over the financial question. The close was at 15@21 points decline, with free offerings....Spot was ½c lower and quiet, sales, 72 bales to spinners, with 200 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7 5-16c; middling uplands 7 1-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing. Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
July	6.67@6.68	6.70	6.65	1,500
August	6.67@6.68	6.83	6.66	48,100
September	6.19@6.20	6.31	6.18	12,900
October	6.19@6.20	6.32	6.19	33,600
November	6.18@6.19	6.29	6.14	10,400
December	6.18@6.19	6.30	6.17	37,900
January	6.20@6.21	6.33	6.19	31,500
February	6.23@6.24	6.26	6.22	700
March	6.27@6.28	6.40	6.27	4,500
April	@ ..	6.44	6.43	700
Total.....				181,800

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 432 bales, against 334 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Marrow beans held steady, but have only a moderate demand; not much disposition, if any, to shade $1.15 on choicest marks. Under a little pressure to sell medium, the price is slightly easier; round lots can be bought at $1. Pea about steady, but quiet. Further sales of red kidney, for export, have resulted in an advance in the price to $1.07½, at which there is quite a firm feeling. White kidney are also doing a little better. Turtle soup have advanced 5c, with comparatively little stock now in first hands. California lima are slow and weak. Green peas dragging. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1@$1.02½; do, pea, $1.02½@$1.05; do, white kidney, $1.22½@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05@$1.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.20@$1.23; do, yellow eye, $1.20; lima, California, $1.70@$1.72½; green peas, bbls, 72½@75c; do, bags, 67½; do, Scotch, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c.

BUTTER—Liberal supply, and a moderate outlet; fancy about steady. Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Quiet; unchanged....State, large full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Fair receipts; demand moderate; steady. ....State, 13½@14c; Western, 11@13c; do, case, $1.50@$3.

t FRUITS—FRESH—There is a fair supply of apples, and they are mostly of small kinds; such are dragging, but there is a fair demand for large, well-graded fruit. Not many far Southern peaches in to-day, but a large quantity carried over from yesterday, and trade still dull; prices are strongly in buyers' favor; most of the stock is defective, and the bulk of sales in range of 75c@$1.25 per carrier; choice yellow have had some sales up to $1.50, and rarely $1.75 for fancy. Maryland and Delaware early sorts are moving slowly at the moderate prices quoted. Southern Le Conte pears more plenty and lower, with a slow trade. Southern grapes meet a light demand when very fine, but most of the receipts are defective and poorly packed; all such have no certain value. Blackberries sold at little better to-day, and choice raspberries made a slight advance. Currants and huckleberries unchanged. Muskmelons over-plenty and dull, and fancy stock met a fair demand; ordinary grades neglected. Watermelons fairly active in the better qualities; the steamer receipts are largely below fine, and wanted by buyers at full quotations. Apples, new, hand-picked, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do, windfalls and inferior, 60c@$1; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 60@80c; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 50c@$1; do, per basket, 40@75c; do, far Southern, per carrier, 75c@$1.75; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $1.50@$3; near-by cooking pears, per bbl, $1.50@$2; plums, Wild Goose, per quart, 4@5c; Beach, per quart, 3@3½c; grapes, Southern Niagara, per 25-lb case, $1.50@$2.25; Delaware, $1.50@$2.25; Moore's early, $1.25@$1.75; common kinds and qualities, per carrier, 50c@$1; per basket, 10@20c; blackberries, Jersey, per quart, 6@7c; Jersey, 3@6c; gooseberries, per quart, 3@5c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania mountain, per quart, 6@8c; Jersey, per quart, 5@6c; Maryland and Delaware, 3@6c; North Carolina, 4@5c; currants, prime, large, per quart, 4@6c; inferior, 2@3c; per lb, 2@4c; raspberries, up-river, per pint, 3@4c; per 3-to-quart cup, 2@2½c; per 4-to-quart cup, 1½@2c; Jersey, per pint, 2@3½c; huckleberries, 2@3½c; muskmelons, Maryland and Delaware, Jenny Lind, per carrier, $1@$2.50; Baltimore, Gem, per basket, $1; Virginia, Jenny Lind, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; per carrier, 75c@$1; Christina, per bbl, $1@$2.50; Canton, 75c@$1.50; South Carolina, per bbl, 50c@$1.50; watermelons, per carload, $125@$200; per 100, $12@$20; pineapples, Florida, Puerto Rican, each, 20@35c; do, Queen, per 100, $8@$12; do, per Bahama, $5@$12. DRIED—There is a quiet jobbing demand for evaporated apples at about late prices; stocks here are light, and well controlled, which prevents any serious pressure to sell. Sun-dried apples are dragging, and it is possible that some lots could be bought at a shade less. No interest in peaches to speak of. Raspberries are exceedingly dull, and not quotable above 15c. Cherries still somewhat unsettled; scarcely enough new stock here as yet to test the market. Blackberries and huckleberries steady, with a little jobbing trade. New California apricots quoted at 8@8½c with buyers still a little cautious. Other California fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to fair, 3@4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2½@2¾c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3¼c; do, State and Western, 2½@3½c; cores and skins, 3½c; peaches, Southern peeled, 3@6c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 15c; Berries, 9½@10c; blackberries and huckleberries, 6c; plums, State, 4@4½c; do, Southern, 4c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—No carloads of stock came in to-day. The demand for both fowls and chickens was good, and there was an active market, fowls ruling firm, but no higher, while chickens ruled steady at 20c per lb, and closed up closely. Old roosters and turkeys unchanged. Ducks and geese quiet, unless fat and well grown. Pigeons exceedingly dull. We quote: Fowls, local, Western, and Southern, per lb, 10c; Spring chickens, local, 12@13c; do, Western, 11½@13c; do, Southern, 10½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@8½c; ducks, Western, 65@80c; do, Southern, 50@60c; geese, Western, 90c@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—The fresh receipts of Western fowls and chickens continue moderate, while invoices are comparatively light of stock to arrive the remainder of the week, and while trading is not especially active, decidedly firmer feeling has developed, and prices are held fully 1c per lb higher. Choice dry-picked fowls are quite firm at 11¼c, and scalded held at 11c. Western scalded chickens are held at 13@13¾c for

VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN

ABOUT 2,500 PUPILS REGISTERED YESTERDAY.

Two More Days for Registration at the Six Schools—The Children to be Taught Sewing and Drawing—Kindergarten Classes to be Formed for the Youngest Boys and Girls—Instruction Is Free and the Public Is Invited to Give Aid.

Free Vacation Schools were opened yesterday morning in six public school buildings in this city for the registration of pupils. The registration will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and the schools will be opened for instruction on Monday. The school hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to noon, and the term will last for six weeks.

It was estimated yesterday that 2,500 pupils had registered, but the exact figures will not be known until to-day. The largest registration was at Grammar School No. 96, where 1,300 pupils signed their admission cards.

The schools are under the direction of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and William W. Locke is the Superintendent. Girls from five to fifteen years old and boys from five to twelve years old are admitted. The schools opened yesterday were:

Grammar School No. 7, at Chrystie and Hester Streets; Miss Lillian Burdon, Principal.

Grammar School No. 79, at 42 First Street; Frederick J. Foster, Principal.

Grammar School No. 49, at 237 East Thirty-seventh Street; Miss Millicent Baum, Principal.

Grammar School No. 96, at Thirty-first Street and Avenue A; Miss Mary J. Carolan, Principal.

Grammar School No. 33, at 430 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. Julia A. Birdseye, Principal.

Primary School No. 41, at 438 West Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. Ellen L. Clarke, Principal.

At Grammar School No. 7 Miss Burdon was kept busy registering pupils. About 200 children were registered at 10 o'clock in the morning. All were carefully dressed, and nearly all were present voluntarily. They seemed to be glad to get in from the heat of the sun to the shade of the large, breezy schoolroom. It is expected that the registration will reach 600. The children will be taught in this school and others sewing and drawing, and there will be also kindergarten classes.

Superintendent Locke was much pleased with the attendance at School No. 7 yesterday. "No child is debarred from these schools," he said, "and there is no class distinction drawn. Colored children are eligible just the same as white children, and the only thing we require from the pupils is that they be orderly. While in school, and the teachers are vested with the power of expelling any unruly pupil immediately."

There was a great rush of pupils also at School No. 79. About 400 boys and girls had registered up to 10:30 o'clock A. M. Principal Foster will be assisted by fifteen teachers, and when the school is formally opened on Monday it is expected that the number of pupils will exceed 1,000. The children will be taught architectural and mechanical drawing, wood carving, modelling in clay, geometrical designing, map drawing, and sewing.

The other schools were equally well attended, and the prospects are that the number of pupils this year will exceed that of any former year. The total enrollment last year was 7,966, and the average attendance was 3,296. The average cost for each pupil was $1.52 for the term.

Each school, it is estimated, costs about $1,000. All the teachers who have been appointed have had experience in the work. It is feared that the attendance this year will be so great that there will not be room enough for the pupils.

"What do you expect to learn, boys?" was asked yesterday morning of a knot of small citizens who presented themselves for registration at School No. 33. The youngsters edged a little nearer the questioner, nudged each other, turned their caps around in their hands, glanced expectantly at one small boy whose important demeanor at once conveyed the idea that he "had been there before," but who evidently wanted for a chum to pave the way for him properly to air his knowledge. With the grace of a proprietor of a dime museum, a taller boy, pointing a stubby finger at the hero of the moment, said: "He went last year, and he says they made things out of dirt."

"What did you make, Jakey?"

"They don't call it dirt," he responded, casting a scornful glance at his audience. "It's clay; and we do it with our hands—roll it round and make fruit and things. I made a banana," he added, with an air of pride.

A scoffer was there; he was only a small lad, but he carried the fickle crowd with him. "What is a banana?" he jeered.

"Any fakir could make a banana."

The fleeting moment had carried with it poor "Jakey's" transitory importance. "Wait till you try it yourselves," he said, aggressively; but his audience had dwindled to one.

The cares of a whole family rested on one little maiden's shoulders, and she was not slow to give her history. "Please, I want to get my little brother in," she said, anxiously. She was assured that it could be done without any doubt, and upon being asked if she, too, could not come, she said: "No; I can't come yet. Mamma has six children, and the baby is sick, so I can't leave it. Mamma goes out to day's work. She only saw it in the paper last night about the school, and she said it would be great to get brother in. He's a real terror, brother is."

The "terror" thereupon dragged from the background, and all fears for the teacher were allayed as far as this small piece of humanity was concerned, if appearances go for anything.

"Who is taking care of the baby now?" the girl was asked.

"Why, Jennie. She's five. I'm eleven come September. Be you a teacher?" she queried.

Just then a voice charged with authority was heard saying: "Come boys! Stop racing around and follow me up stairs. Be seated all of you, and see how well you can behave."

It was the Principal, and very soon the orderly work of registration was going on. Numbers of mothers were there, bringing their little ones, and these were considerately attended to first. Nothing seemed to be forgotten. The five-year-olds for the children's room were asked who would take them home, and in many cases the mothers, in their anxiety to have the children admitted, pledged themselves to take them to and from the school.

During a temporary lull the Principal, Mrs. Julia A. Birdseye, explained to the children that in a few days everything would be running smoothly. She said she looked forward with much enthusiasm to a thorough course in sewing for the girls, her teachers having voluntarily given a good deal of time to perfecting themselves in a system which has commended itself to the practical thoroughness and simplicity. Penmanship and drawing are also to be taught according to the best methods. Indeed, this rule holds good all through the vacation schools. The children have the benefit of variety, the hours are short, and the rules of hygiene are well inculcated.

The vacation schools have been most successful in the past, and the association having charge of them hopes that the public will give them liberal support. All checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street. Checks and money may be sent to the Treasurer, or to the General Agent, William H. Tolman, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Stupid Decision of a Scotch Judge.

From The London Chronicle.

One of the Scotch Judges just rendered a decision on life insurance of much interest to cyclists. A periodical accommodated its subscribers with insurance policies on the coupon footing, and a cyclist who was killed while out riding held a coupon for £1,000. Payment to the representatives of the deceased was resisted by the insurance company on the ground that cycles are not vehicles, and are not included in the terms "passenger train, passenger steamer, omnibus, tramcar, dogcart, wagonette, coach, carriage, or other passenger vehicle." Lord Kyllachy decided that bicycle is not covered by the foregoing description any more than a pair of skates, and so the company secured his verdict.

BRIDGE PLANS MAY BE CHANGED.

Those for the New East River Structure Are Only Tentative.

The Commissioners of the New East River Bridge held an executive session yesterday, but neither Mayor Strong nor Mayor Wurster was present, and in a few minutes after adjournment Chief Engineer Buck disappeared with the plans that had been adopted.

Commissioner Thurber said that the board had decided to take two blocks for the New-York approach to the bridge, those lying between Delancey Street and Broome Street on the north and south, and between Clinton Street and Norfolk Street on the east and west. For the bridge 150 feet will be taken from the blocks south of Delancey Street, and that, he said, will allow 118 feet for the bridge and thirty-two feet for a safety margin on the south side of the bridge, with Delancey Street as a safety margin on the north side of the bridge.

Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell appeared before the Commissioners and said that the plans proposed did not meet with the approval of his constituents, who live all about the district where the New-York approach will be. They were afraid that the property that will be left on the south side of the bridge may become useless, and he thinks it would be better if the commission should take from the north side of Broome Street to the south side of Delancey Street. Mr. Thurber's first plan of having the approach begin at Grand Street, between Pitt and Willett Streets, Mr. Campbell said would have been the better one.

Mr. Thurber explained that although there were advantages in that plan, it would have necessitated a sharp curve into Delancey Street, which, from an engineering point of view was unadvisable.

On the Brooklyn side, continued Mr. Thurber, the Commissioners decided to adopt as a tentative plan an approach curving across South Fifth Street at Bedford Avenue. The elevation above South Fifth Street there would about eighteen feet.

This plan has been adopted tentatively because the law compels the Commissioners to file the plans with the Mayors of the cities concerned, and with the Secretary of War in Washington, within a certain time, otherwise they would have waited until they were empowered to do otherwise. The Commissioners find the same objections to the curve across South Fifth Street, proposed in the plan, that were made to a curve in the bridgeway on the New-York side.

They prefer a straight bridgeway from end to end—such a way would close South Fifth Street on one side, and make the bridge practically a continuation of South Fifth Street on the other. The Commissioners, however, do not have the power to close South Fifth Street, and propose to apply to the Legislature for additional powers to do so, and thus modify the plan adopted yesterday by making the bridge a straight way from end to end.

The work, added Mr. Thurber, has been going on. The borings on the New-York side have been made, and the work of boring on the Brooklyn side has been begun. The rock on the New-York side is about sixty feet below high water, and on the Brooklyn side about ninety feet. It will take about three or four months to complete the caissons.

The Commissioners will meet again next Wednesday and definitely adopt the plans with whatever modifications may be agreed upon.

Mr. Thurber says he thinks the total cost of the bridge will be between $14,000,000 and $16,000,000. That will include the condemnation of property based on the assessed valuation of 60 per cent. of its market value.

NO WATCH TRUST AT PRESENT.

Jobbers Decide that It Is Inexpedient to Organize an Association.

It was decided at a meeting of watch jobbers at 120 Broadway yesterday that it was inexpedient for them to organize an association. About twenty-five jobbers from all over the country were present, and it was said that they represented $20,000,000 of capital.

The call for the meeting set forth that the object was to organize an association for the maintenance of prices, discounts, and commissions.

J. H. Noyes of this city called the meeting to order, and David Keller of Keller, Ettinger & Fink was chosen as Chairman.

Mr. Noyes then attempted to explain the object of the meeting, but was interrupted by S. F. Meyers of S. F. Meyers & Co. of 48 Maiden Lane, who objected to Mr. Noyes making an explanation, as he is neither a jobber nor one of the Committee on Organization.

Mr. Noyes, however, was allowed to explain that the meeting was called at the request of a committee appointed at a previous meeting of jobbers and manufacturers.

Mr. Meyers insisted that only four men were present at that meeting. Mr. Noyes said that there were a dozen present.

H. H. Butts of this city said that, in his opinion, the call had not yet come for an organization of any sort among watch jobbers. The coming election, he said, would injure the business, and he protested against the proposed plan.

Mr. Schwab of Cincinnati was also against the proposed organization. He said that it would do but little good, unless the manufacturers affiliated with the jobbers. The old organization, he said, had the support of the manufacturers.

Mr. Appleton of the firm of Robbins, Appleton & Co., representing the Waltham Watch Company, said his people would do all in their power to maintain prices, but the great trouble now is that the supply is greater than the demand. Therefore, he thought it better to wait until the demand increased before doing anything toward organization.

Mr. Schwab introduced the following resolution: "It is the sense of this meeting that it is inexpedient at this time to form an association of jobbers in watches and watch cases."

On motion of Max Coleman of this city, the words "at this time" were stricken out. The amended resolution was then unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

MISS EDYTHE EARLE ENGAGED.

To Marry Col. Robert Townsend, Assistant District Attorney.

The formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Edythe Earle to Col. Robert Townsend, Assistant District Attorney of this city.

Miss Earle is the only daughter of Mrs. Clara Noble Earle of this city and granddaughter of Curtis Noble. She is a great social favorite at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where her mother has a cottage. Col. Townsend is the third son of the late Solomon Townsend, for fifty years a merchant in this city. Col. Townsend was graduated from Columbia College, and was on the military staffs of Govs. Cleveland and Hill.

Miss Earle is a direct descendant of Abraham Noble of Orange County, who was in business with Peter Townsend, the great-grandfather of Col. Townsend, the firm name being Noble, Townsend & Co. At their iron works at Sterling they manufactured the massive iron chain that was stretched across the Hudson River to West Point in 1778 to prevent the British ships from ascending the river.

Survival of an Ancient Ceremony.

From The London Chronicle.

On Monday next Lord Henniker, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, will preside at the first Tynwald held since his appointment to the Governorship of the island. The Tynwald ceremony is one of great historic interest. It is annual, and is at least 1,000 years old, its traditional originator being Orry, a Norse sea king, who in days anterior to the Norman conquest of England, landed in the Isle of Man and conquered the Celtic inhabitants of the island.

The ceremony is an open-air one, and is of the most picturesque description. The Governor, as representing the Lady of Man—which Lady of Man, by the way, is also Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India—is seated in royal array, while his First Deemster reads to the multitude the enactments of the year. The promulgation always concludes with three cheers for the Queen.

Large crowds of visitors from the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland annually witness the time-honored ceremony, and as Lord Henniker has determined to this year add considerably to the pomp and pageantry which always characterize the affair, doubtless more people than ever will, on Monday next, witness this interesting survival of an interesting past.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Slow Bidding on Several Lots Offered for the City.

Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. offered for sale yesterday at the salesrooms in the Trinity Building, six lots on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, and also Convert Avenue, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. The auctioneer, after reading the terms of sale, announced that the lots would be sold separately, and that bids would be accepted over and above the upset figure of $5,000 for each lot.

Bidding was dull, and after three lots had been sold the balance were withdrawn, as no bids were received. Max Marx bought the lot on One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 36.10¾ feet west of Convent Avenue, 25 by 84.10 by 16.5 by 18.57 by 99.11 feet, for $5,150; the lot adjoining, 25 by 99.11 feet, for $5,000, and the triangular lot on Convent Avenue, and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 108.11⅝ by 99.11 by 43.5¼ feet, for $8,000. Messrs. Meyer & Co. sold also, in foreclosure, 16 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, five-story brick flat, lot 25 by 100.9 feet, to the plaintiff, Sarah C. Goodhue, for $24,500.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, 1,533 Madison Avenue, three-story brick dwelling, lot 16.8 by 70 feet, to the plaintiff, Isaac Hirsch, for $20,016.

The Anderson estate has determined to postpone the erection of its new thirteen-story building at 12, 14, and 16 John Street until May 1, 1897, as several tenants who hold leases which do not expire until that date have refused to make satisfactory terms with the owners for an earlier removal.

Anna C. Holbrook has corrected the report published Monday of the sale of properties at 25 West Seventeenth Street and 20 West Eighteenth Street. She writes that there has been no sale.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 223 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,875; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 445 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $5,255.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, C. W. Hartridge, receiver, lot 54 by 100, on west side of old line of Fordham Avenue, (Lot 17 on Morrisania map,) with frame dwelling, and right to three-feet wide strip between Fordham and Third Avenues; also, lot 27 by 100, with frame dwelling, on west side of old line of Fordham Avenue, adjoining, with right to similar strip.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Fourteenth Street, for a four-story brick bank building and dwelling, by the New-York Savings Bank, owner; cost, $220,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Charles Spengler of 2,027 First Avenue, owner; cost, $16,000.

No. 11 and 13 East Fifty-first Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, by T. Flanagan of 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street and J. Disg.n of 133 East Forty-fifth Street, owners; cost, $95,000.

No. 1,078 Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by L. D. Rogers of 148 West Eighty-first Street, owner; cost, $26,000.

Seventy-second Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for three four-story and basement dwellings, by Clarence F. True of 274 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; cost not given.

Jefferson Street, north side, 89 feet east of Clinton Avenue, owner, a two-story frame dwelling, by Purson & Johnson, owners; cost, $5,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a one and a half story frame stable, by J. P. O'Donnell of 2,008 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 98 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for a one-story brick flat, by Louis Wirth and others of 914 Prospect Avenue, owners; cost, $27,000.

Two Hundred and Second Street, south side, 193.8 feet west of Briggs Avenue, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, by Thomas Lamb of 213 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $3,200.

Minford Place, west side, 325 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Alfred Ericson of 1,417 Longfellow Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

No. 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, by the New-York Geographical and Biographical Society, owner, alterations to a four-story brick clubhouse; cost, $3,000.

No. 109 West Forty-second Street, by B. H., E. J., and Mary E. Adams, owners, alterations to a four-story and basement brick office and studio building; cost, $20,000.

No. 116 East Eighty-fifth Street, by Mary F. Geraghty of 116 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $3,000.

No. 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, by Ferraioli-Cameron Company, owners, alterations to a two-story brick bakery, &c.; cost, $1,200.

No. 28 East Twenty-third Street, by M. S. de L. Wyse, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store, office, and dwelling; cost, $500.

Nos. 206 and 208 East Eleventh Street, by Smyrna (Welsh) Congregational Church, owner, alterations to a one-story and basement brick church and lecture rooms; cost, $2,500.

No. 139 Canal Street, by James Lenehan of 58 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic brick and frame hotel; cost, $500.

No. 557 First Avenue, by Patrick Looram of 342 East Thirty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $3,000.

No. 651 Water Street, by William Adams of 105 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, owner, alterations to a three-story brick shop and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 348 Mott Avenue, by B. J. M. Carley, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 15.

58TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Jacob Zipser and wife to Leopold Gusthal $1

54TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 49.10x100.5x49.11x100.5; St. Luke's Hospital to Frances S. Finney 139,650

72D ST, s s, 98 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x104.4; Leopold Gusthal to Jacob Pizer.. 1

46TH ST, 64 West; Archibald M. Maclay, executor, &c., of M. B. Maclay, to Mary L. V. B. Davis 28,000

116TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 50x100; Richard Mumm to Joseph Steiner 150,000

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Steiner and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine 1

103D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Jennie Gallinger to Solomon Woolf 1

136TH ST, 705 East; Hermann G. Unger and wife to Hermann Flottmann and wife 100

IRVING ST, n s, 100 ft e of Creston Av, 50x100; Peter Carl and wife to Helene Mundt 2,200

LOT 115, Block C, map of the property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Schneider 600

LOTS 85 and 86, Block B, same map; same to Magdalena Hoffmann 1,200

LOT 64, Block B, same map; same to Joseph P. Reardon 450

LOT 171, Block D, same map; same to Robert W. Weatherford 600

LOT 22, Block A, same map; same to Keran Claffey 415

56TH ST, 222 West; Julie V. Pape to Annie V. Bryan 15,350

ANN ST, 90, Alexander Gilbert and wife to Robert Bayles, as President 36,000

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine H. Colcroft and others to Alexander Gilbert 36,000

HAGUE ST, 1, 3, 5, and 7; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., to Therese P. Dimick. 36,855

WATER ST, 280 and 282; John Lloyd to Margaret McLaughlin, as administratrix. 1

MARKET ST, 4; Emil Schuell and wife to Louisa Schnell 400

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; Pauline Levi to F. W. Schmidt 15,000

LAIGHT ST, 7, 9, and 11, and 1, 5, and 7 York St; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and Therese P. Dimick to Therese D. Browning 100,484

WALKER ST, 26; same to same 18,770

WALKER ST, n s, 74 10 ft e of West Broadway, 25.3x80x25x80; same to same. 11,093

CANAL ST, s e corner of Cortlandt Alley, 53.2x96.8x34.8x101.10; same to same.... 108,790

WATER ST, 492 and 494; Therese D. Browning and another to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr 7,846

HARRISON ST, n s, 118.11 ft e of Greenwich St, 18.9x87.10x18.11x87.6; Therese D. Browning and another to same 20,485

WATER ST, 588; same to same 8,104

GREENWICH ST, 370; same to same 25,408

RIVINGTON St, n w corner of Eldridge St, 20x75; Lizzie L. Eastman to Louise S. Fox 1

3D ST, or White Plains Road, Lots 774 and 775, map of the village of Wakefield; Magdalena J. Odell to Josephine Fuss.... 1

FORSYTH ST, 58; Elkan Kahn and wife to Eva Jacobs 28,500

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x102.2; Elisa J. Vaughan and others to William F. Cronin 24,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 125.1 ft n of Dawson St, 25x104.9x25x108.11; Frederick McCarthy and wife to Edward A. Bell..... 2,600

AVENUE A, 1,016; Joseph Herrmann and wife to Julia Born 1

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Born and wife to Joseph Herrmann 1

114TH ST, 203 East; Julia Herzog to Simon Friedenstein 14,250

132D ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of Madison Av, 25.4x99.11; Thomas E. Waring to Carl D. Jackson 100

132D ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x99.11; same to same 100

132D ST, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x99.11; same to same 100

164TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Donald McLean, referee, to James E. O'Hara and another 3,050

PEARL ST, 255; Harris Mandelbaum and wife and Fisher Lewine and wife to Joseph Steiner 1

CANAL ST, s w s, 152.8 ft s e of Broadway, runs s w, 25x s e 25, to Cortlandt Alley x n e — to Canal St x —; John McCarthy and wife to John H. Heidgerd. 1

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 20x75; Jacob Rauth and another to Nathan E. Clark 1

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Columbia 50x89; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Julia D. Haviland 75,500

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Columbus St, 45x55.10x45.8x55.8; John C. Barth and wife to James Kelly 1

GREENE ST, 169; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and another to Therese D. Browning 28,423

WOOSTER ST, 33; Therese D. Browning and another to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr 11,008

GREENWICH ST, w c, 99.4 ft s of Bank St, 17.6x irregular; same to same.... 5,024

CHRISTOPHER ST 115; same to same.. 9,879

SPRING ST, s s, 50.2 ft w of Varick St, 25x irregular; same to same 8,037

CHRISTOPHER ST, 121 and 123; same to same 16,710

23D ST, 258 West; same to same 30,484

24TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 6th Av, 25x115; same to same 13,689

1ST AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 20th St, 24.8x75; Thomas Krekeler and wife to Ira A. Place 1

15TH ST, s s, 193 ft e of 2d Av, 20x103.3; Sarah P. Foster and others to Benjamin F. Holmes 1

AVENUE A, e s, 23 ft n of 17th St, 23x93.6; Olney B. Dowd and wife to H. B. Light 1

26TH ST, 27 East; Leontine C. Munoz to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 100

65TH ST, s s, 458 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; J. Aspinwall Hodge, referee, to Agnes Potter 24,750

42D ST, 354 West; Rose Hart to Joseph Ratzer 16,400

SAME PROPERTY; Robert J. Hoey, executor, &c., to Joseph Ratzer 1

89TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x irregular; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and another to Therese D. Browning 59,698

79TH ST, n s, 234 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; John C. Platt and wife to Ada A. Shipman 1

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x102.2; William F. Cronin and wife to Frederick G. Potter 1

AVENUE A, 1,020; Albert Miller and wife to John Durr and wife 1

SAME PROPERTY, Albert Miller to Christian Goel and wife 1

SAME PROPERTY; John Durr and others to Albert Miller 1

121ST ST, n s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 59.6x—; Franklin Bien, referee, to Elizabeth Fink 15,800

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 146th St, if continued, 60x100; Bernard Cohen and wife to Charles P. Kelly and another 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 63.5 ft s of 123d St, 15x74; Charles A. Pearsall to Anna Pearsall 1

97TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Herbert M. Johnston to William H. Horner 1

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Albert C. Morris and wife to George W. Morris 1

EMERSON ST, w s, 150 ft n of Vermilye Av, 173.10 ft to King's Bridge Road x100 x177.3x100; Josephine L. Ludington and another to George W. Dougherty 14,000

LIND AV, w s, 583.6 ft s of Wolf St, 100x100; Henry Morgenthau and wife to Charles H. Brown 1

29TH ST, 13 and 15 West; Elizabeth G. Smith and others to Louis L. Kane and another 1,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 62, map of Morrisania, 24.5x150; John Mertens and wife to John Mertens and another 1

189TH ST, s s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Daniel H. Callaghan 1

BOULEVARD or BYCKMAN ST, centre line s w s, 150 ft s e of centre line of Sherman Av, 100x200; Susan Maginn to Daniel E. Seybel 10

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Albert C. Morris and wife to Grace Osborne 1

Leases Recorded.

ADICKES, Fredericka R., to Margaretta Allendorfer; 1 and 3 Gansevoort St, and 330 and 332 West 13th St, 2 years..... $1,780

ALLOVAN, Magdalena, to J. D. Hoffner; 600 8th Av, 4 years $2,200-2,400

APPELLE, Mary E., and another to Max Cohen; 55 West Houston St, 2 10-12 years 1,500

COHEN, Fannie, to Charles Feist; 107 Avenue C and 229 East 7th St, 9 years.. 1,440

HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to the Upson & Singleton Company; 244 and 246 West 23d St, 5 years 4,000

NORTON, Thomas, to Maria Schureister; 193 West 3d St, 3 years 1,200

SECKEL, Isaac M., to Thomas Donohue; 45 Whitehall St, 5 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BLOCK, Israel, and wife to Ernest C. Bliss and another, executors, &c., of William Bliss; 221 Henry St, 3 years.. $1,000

BROWN, Charles H., to Florence N. Rose; w s of Lind Av, 853.6 ft s of Wolf St, 3 years 4,500

SAME to Ewa Folk; w s of Lind Av, 753.6 ft s of Wolf St, 3 years 2,000

SAME to Max Hirsch; w s of Lind Av, 803.6 ft s of Wolf St, 3 years 2,000

BROWN, Charles H., to Henry Morgenthau; w s of Lind Av, 568.6 ft s of Wolf St, 3 years 3,500

BUDELMAN, Louisa, to Francis C. Taylor; n e corner of King's Bridge Road and Cambridge Av, 1 year 500

BRONNER, William, and wife to Matthew, Paul, and Robert Nicolino; w s of Doris Av, 128.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 1,000

BRENNAN, Teresa, to Edward V. Burton; Lots 357, 358, 371, and 372, map of Arden property 1,175

BELL, Edward A., to Frank McCarthy; w s of Perry Av, 125.1 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years 1,800

CALLAHAN, Michael J., to Harris and Abraham Cohen; s e corner of 10th Av and 185th St; also Decatur Av, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, 3 months.. 1,500

COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to Richard Webber; n e corner of Brook Av, and 164th St, demand 35,000

SAME to Alice M. Holland; same property, demand 5,000

CRONIN, William F., to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York; n s of 83d St, 312.6 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 16,000

CHESSBROUGH, Robert A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; 1 to 7 Pearl St and 1½, 2, and 4 Bridge St and 21, 22, 23, and 24 State St, 15 months 5,000

CORPORATION OF THE MEMORIAL Baptist Church of Christ of New-York to American Baptist Missionary Union; Washington Square, or West 4th St, s s, 65.5 ft w of Thompson St, (trust mortgage) 40,000

SAME to same; Washington Square, or West 4th St, s w corner of Thompson St, (trust mortgage) 300,000

CAUDWELL, William M., to Samuel P. Jayne and another; 91 and 93 8th Av, lease, demand 7,500

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Park Av and 106th St, 3 years 25,000

SAME to same; s s of 106th St, 27.6 ft w of Park Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 51,000

COTTER, Nicholas and wife, to Ann Vion; s s of 139th St, 100 ft w of Willis Av, 3 months 1,000

DOYLE, Anne C., to John A. Seeger; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 150th St, building loan 8,000

DUNSHEE, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 141 Manhattan Av, 3½ years 6,000

EMMENS, Charles, and wife to Kellogg & Sheldon; 54 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

FINK, Elizabeth, to the East River Savings Institution; 221 and 223 East 121st St, 1 year 6,000

GILBERT, Alexander, to Catharine H. Cockroft and others; 90 Ann St, 5 years. 36,000

GREGORY, Mary, to guardian, &c., of John T. Willets, Jr.; s w corner of 41st St and Lexington Av, 3 years 15,500

HORGAN, Michael J., and wife to John W. Brice; n s of 93d St, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 2,000

HOLMES, Benjamin F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 316 East 15th St, 3 years 20,000

JACOBS, Elias, and wife to executors, &c., of Max Weil; 175 1st Av, 2 years. 9,000

JACOBS, Eva, to Elkan Kahn; 5 Forsyth St, 2 years 2,000

SAME, and husband to Eva Wolfenstein; same property, 5 years 20,000

SAME to Elkan Kahn; same property, 2 years 2,000

KLEIN, John, and wife to William Goetz, Jr.; s s of 83d St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 4,000

KANE, Terence, and wife to executors, &c., of Jacob Muhlfelder; n s of 140th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 9,000

KUNKELY, Sophia L., to German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 41st St, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 2,000

KANE, Terence, and wife to Samson Lachman and another, executors of Jacob Muhlfelder; n s of 140th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 9,000

KOZELICH, Frank, and wife to Vaclaw Palecek and wife; n w s of Intervale Av, 383.6 ft n e of 169th St, 5 years... 1,800

KANE, Terence, and Mary, to Daniel Daly; n s of 140th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 1,653

KATZ, Amalie and Daniel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 304 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 8,000

MUNDT, Helene, to Peter Carl; n s of Irving St, 100 ft e of Creston Av, 3 years 1,500

PRICE, Ellis L., executor, &c., of George J. Price and Susan L. Price and others, heirs, &c., to the East River Savings Institution, 11 Spruce Street, 1 year.... 25,500

PAFFITT, Walter E., to Edward V. Burton; Lot Nos. 296, 300, 307, 308, 312, map of Arden property, 2 years 1,250

RALLINGS, Eliza, to Patrick J. Cuskley, n s of 41st St, 130 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 500

ROBINSON, Rufus L., Jr., and wife to Frederick A. Snow, w s of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 ft n of 144th St, demand.. 3,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and Georgs Pennell and wives to Elizabeth Aymar, s w corner Madison Avenue and 103d St, 3 years 24,000

SCHNUDT, Frederick W., and wife to James Buchanan and another, trustees of Edward J. C. Atterbury, n s of Rivington St, 80.11½ w of Eldridge St, 3 years 10,000

SHIPWAY, John H., to Edward P. Steers, e s of Locust Avenue, 470.10 ft n of 134th St, demand 15,000

TANNER, Henry W., and wife to Abby J. Sharp, 127 East 127th St, e of 101st St, 1 year 3,000

TRINITY CHURCH ASSOCIATION to Saint Mary's Free Hospital for Children, n s of Fulton St, Lots 62 and 63, map Church Farm, also n s of Fulton St, 224.9 ft to Church St, 3 years 36,000

WIEGAND, Frederick B., to The Sun and Evening Sun Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association, s s of Benson St, e ½ of Lot 100, map of Melrose South, installments 3,851

VAN ARSDALE, William H., to William P. Oakley, Lot 166, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years. 500

WARING, Thomas E., to John B. Cole; s s of 132d St, 318.8 ft e of Madison Av; s s of 132d St, 183.4 ft e of Madison Av; s s of 132d St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 15,000

WETZLER, Fanny, and husband, to Minnie Einstein; Lot 126, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years ..... omitted

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLEECKER, Theophylact B., and another, executors of Elizabeth U. Coles, to Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, Diocese of New-York, (two assignments) $180,000

COMFORT, John E., executor of James C. Cunningham, to Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, &c 15,000

GLADDEN, Frederick C., to Adolph E. Decker 5,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Carrie Ridley 11,000

SAME to Leopold Gusthal, (three assignments) 3,302

OAKLEY, Henry A., executor, &c., of Samuel H. Greene, to Harry W. Sampson, trustee 1

RAU, William, to Babette Siedenbach.. 1

SIMPSON, Henry W., trustee of Samuel H. Green, to Merced D. M. and Emilia J. B. Greene; (two assignments) 25,363

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Annie E. S. Parker 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

165TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Tinton Av, 43.6 x100; Michael Moriarty against John Bell, owner, and John McGarretty, contractor $240

7TH AV, 205; Erwin Schmidt against Frederick Bardusch, owner, Anthony J. Overmeier, contractor 96

KATONAH AV, n w corner of 238th St, about 125x100; Dawson B. Hilton against P. S. Rehberg, owner and contractor, and Woodlawn Lumber Company, contractor 208

FOREST AV, 1,022; Thomas O'Brien against Valentine Lynch, owner, James M. Hoffman, contractor 166

5TH AV